

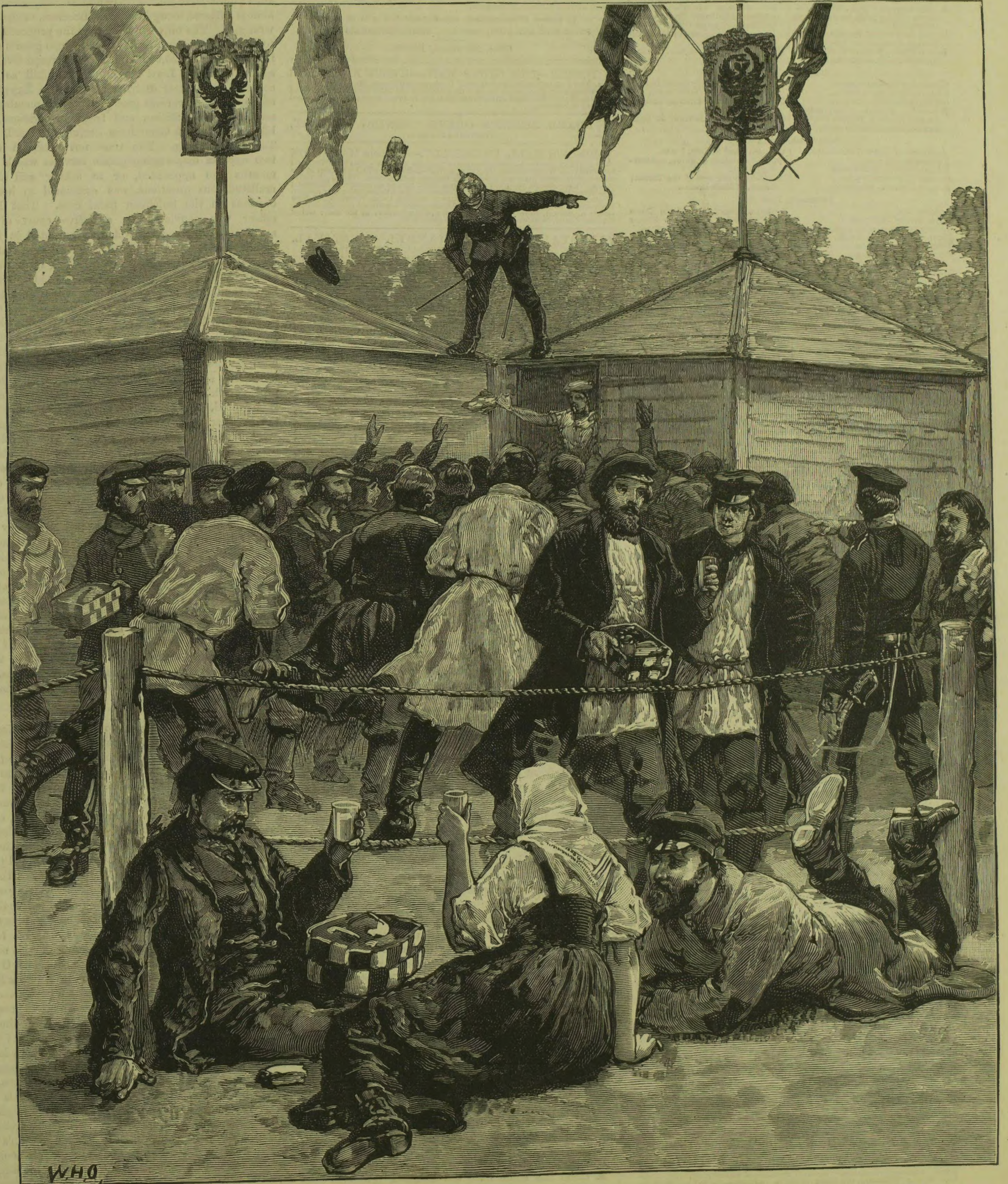
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2304.—VOL. LXXXII.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1883.

WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE.
AND COLOURED PICTURE } By Post, 6^d.



THE CORONATION FÊTES AT MOSCOW: DISTRIBUTING BASKETS OF FOOD AMONGST THE PEOPLE.
A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTH.

On the 13th ult., at Ferozepore, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Kinloch, King's Royal Rifle Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At the Church of St. John, Kentish Town, Frederick Burgess, of Burgess Hall, Finchley, to Ellen Meyrick, niece of Mr. and Mrs. John Billington, of Bingley-road.

DEATH.

On the 10th inst., of pleurisy, at 15, Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, Robert Tucker, formerly of Bermuda, and Baltimore, U.S.A. Deeply regretted.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 23.

SUNDAY, JUNE 17.	
Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: I. Sam. xii.; Acts ii. 1-22. Evening Lessons: I. Sam. xiii., or Ruth i.; I. Pet. ii. 11-13.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Bishop of the Falkland Isles; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Prothero; 7 p.m., Rev. Professor Jowett.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. Sparrow Simpson; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. E. S. Talbot, Warden of Keble College, Oxford.	Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. R. Appleton; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Thornton (Boyle Lecture). Savoy, 11.30 a.m., and 7 p.m., the Bishop of Derry.
MONDAY, JUNE 18.	
Battle of Waterloo, 1815. Asiatic Society, 4 p.m., Mr. H. G. Keene—"Can India be made more interesting?" United Law Clerks' Society, Festival Dinner, Freemasons' Tavern. Fourth Annual Military Tournament, Agricultural Hall (six days).	International Fisheries Congress, first meeting at Albert Hall; address by Professor Huxley, noon. On Tuesday, paper by the Duke of Edinburgh, to be read by the Prince of Wales. Handel Festival, Crystal Palace, "The Messiah."
TUESDAY, JUNE 19.	
Cambridge Commencement. Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. Printers' Pension Corporation, Annual Festival, Willis's Rooms—Duke of Albany in the chair.	Worcestershire Agricultural Society Show, Worcester (three days). Earlewood Asylum, Evening Concert, St. James's Hall. Proposed Naval Review at Spithead.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20.	
Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837. Full moon, 4.32 p.m. Botanic Society, promenade. Geological Society, 8 p.m. Handel Festival, selections.	Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. Soldiers' Daughters' Home, anniversary, 3 p.m. Hospital for Diseases of the Throat; dinner, Willis's Rooms.
THURSDAY, JUNE 21.	
Longest day. Royal Society, 4.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. Numismatic Society, 7 p.m. Linnean Society, 8 p.m. Chemical Society, 8 p.m., Professor M'Leod on Distillation in vacuo.	Zoological Society's Gardens, Davis Lecture, 5 p.m., Professor Parker on the Lamprey and its Kindred. Norfolk Agricultural Association, Fakenham (two days). Stockton-on-Tees Horse and Dog Show.
FRIDAY, JUNE 22.	
United Service Institution, 3 p.m., Surgeon-Major F. S. D. Chaumont on Military Hygiene. Handel Festival, "Israel in Egypt."	Quckett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, dinner at Willis's Rooms, Lord Wolsley in the chair.
SATURDAY, JUNE 23.	
Cambridge Term ends. Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m. Physical Society, 3 p.m.	Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Limerick, to be opened by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

BRIGHTON.—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street. Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets at cheap rates, available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton.
Cheap Half-Guinea First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion.
Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday, from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction.
Pullman Drawing-Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton. Through bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE. — Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.
Weekday Tidal Special Express Service (1st and 2nd Class). Night Service, Week-days and Sundays (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class). From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m.; Return Single, 3s. 2d., 1s. 6d.; Return, 5s. 3d., 3s. 6d.
The Normandy and Brittany, splendid fast Paddle Steamers, accomplish the passage between Newhaven and Dieppe frequently under four hours.
A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.
Trains run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE.—TOURIST
FORTNIGHTLY and FRIDAY or SATURDAY to TUESDAY (First, Second, and Third Class) TICKETS are issued by all Trains to YARMOUTH, LOWESTOFT, CLACTON-ON-SEA, WALTON-ON-THE-NEZE, HARWICH, DOVERPORT, ALDEBURGH, FELIXSTOWE, SOUTHWOOLD, HUNTSANTON, and CROMER.
For full particulars see bills.
London, May, 1883. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

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EXCURSIONS to the celebrated Rigi (by the Mountain Railway from Arth Station of the St. Gothard Railway), and the Alpine Passes of the Furca, Oberalp, and the Valleys of the Tessin, Rhone, and Rhine. London to Lucerne, 24 hours; to Milan, 33 hours; Venice, 43 hours; Florence, 44 hours; Rome, 51 hours; Naples, 56 hours.
SECOND-CLASS Carriages to the EXPRESS TRAINS in Switzerland. Carriages lighted with gas, and fitted with the Safety Continuous Brakes; Sleeping Cars; and excellent Buffets at the Swiss Stations.
The Tunnel of St. Gothard is traversed in Twenty-three Minutes with perfect safety, and free from inconvenience.
Tickets: Great Eastern, South-Eastern, London, Chatham, and Dover Railways.

TINWORTH EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN.
Upwards of One Hundred subjects in the Bible, in Terra-Cotta and Doulton Ware, including "The Release of Barabbas," "Preparing for the Crucifixion," "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," and "Going to Calvary."

TINWORTH EXHIBITION, ART GALLERIES,
2, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT AND RARE MODERN, AND POPULAR SPORTING SUBJECTS IS NOW OPEN AT THE CITY OF LONDON FINE-ART GALLERY, GLADWELL BROTHERS, 20 and 21, Gracechurch-street, E.C. Admission, One Shilling, including catalogue, which, being adorned with a number of quaint illustrations, is amusing and interesting. Open Ten to Six; Saturdays, Ten to Three. Catalogue and ticket of admission sent by post, 1s stamps.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS,
Piccadilly, W. The SIXTY-FIFTH EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s. Illustrated Catalogue, 1s. To which is added a Loan Collection of the Works of the late Vice-President, W. L. Litch, including several works from the collection of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The NINETEENTH EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, 6, PALL-MALL EAST, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Illustrated Catalogue, 1s.
ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE,
completed a few days before he died, NOW on VIEW at the DORÉ GALLERY, 67, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
The new and insignificant entrance from Piccadilly is now open.
The world-famed

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS,
the oldest established and most popular entertainment in the world.
EVERY NIGHT, at EIGHT.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.
All the year round.
GREAT AND GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMME.
All the new songs received with the most enthusiastic manifestations of delight.
Great success of the new Second Part.
Tickets and Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. No fees.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain. TREASURE TROVE (a new First Part), by Arthur Law; Music by Alfred J. Caldicott; and a new Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled OUR MESS. Morning Performances—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three; Evenings—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. No fees.

HOLIDAY NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

READY JUNE 25.

EYRE'S ACQUITTAL,

AN ORIGINAL NOVEL, BY HELEN MATHERS.

A COLOURED PICTURE,

MY LITTLE GIRL'S GARDEN,

BY E. K. JOHNSON.

painted by this celebrated artist especially for this Holiday Number, has been beautifully reproduced by Messrs. Leighton Brothers, and will be presented gratis to all purchasers of the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS HOLIDAY NUMBER.

This Number, as announced, will really consist of the First Edition of a Novel by a popular author—(First Editions are usually published in three volumes, for 31s. 6d.); and the Novel will be illustrated by leading Artists of the Day, engraved by the best Engravers in Paris and London, in addition to the Chromo-lithograph, after an Academy Picture.

N.B.—Last year's Holiday Number was sold out the first day of issue. For this reason, those who wish to ensure obtaining a copy are advised to order at once of their Newsagent.

To prevent disappointment, orders should be sent in at once.

PRICE ONE SHILLING; POSTAGE, THREEPENCE-HALFPENNY.

Office, 198, Strand, London.

LYCEUM.—THE LYONS MAIL.—EVERY NIGHT until July 3, at Half-past Eight o'clock. Lesurques and Dubosc, Mr. Irving; Janette, Miss Ellen Terry. Preceded, at 7.45, by THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH. Mr. Terrier and Miss Payne. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram.

MADAME ZIMMER'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT,
WEDNESDAY NEXT.

PRINCE'S HALL, PICCADILLY.—Madame MATHILDE ZIMMER has the honour to announce that she will give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, at Half-past Eight o'clock, assisted by the following eminent Artists:—Pianoforte, Madame Sophie Menter; Violin, Mr. Ovide Musin; Violoncello, M. Adolphe Fischer (from Paris, his first appearance in England); Mrs. Irene Ware and Signor Bonnetti. Conductors, Mr. Alberto Randerger and Mr. W. Ganz. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 3s., to be had of S. Lucas, Weber, Co., 84, New Bond-street; J. B. Cramer and Co., 189, Regent-street; Schoft and Co., 159, Regent-street; A. Hays, 4, Royal Exchange; and 28, Old Bond-street; at the Hall; and of Madame Zimmer, 13, Selwood-place, Onslow-gardens, S.W.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—HANDEL FESTIVAL.

MESSIAH MONDAY, JUNE 18, at Two.
SELECIONS WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, at Two.
ISRAEL IN EGYPT FRIDAY, JUNE 22, at Two.
Four Thousand Performers. Principal Vocalists: Madame Albani, Madame Valleria, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Clara Suter, Miss Annie Marriott, Madame Patey, Madame Trebelli; Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Burton McGuckin, Mr. J. Maas, Mr. Santley, Mr. F. Kling, Mr. Bridson, and Signor Poli. Solo Organ, Mr. W. T. Best. Organist, Mr. Willing. Conductor, Mr. August Manns. Tickets for the Three Days of the Festival, both in sets and single tickets, on sale at the Ticket-office, Crystal Palace, and the Crystal Palace Company's Ticket and Inquiry Office, 41, Pall-mall, S.W. Cheques must be made payable to Crystal Palace Company, and crossed "Consolidated Bank." Post-Office Orders must be made payable to G. Gordon Cleather, Manager.—N.B. The Handel Festival Pamphlet may be had gratis on application.
G. GORDON CLEATHER, Manager.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

In consequence of numerous inquiries at the Office upon the subject, the Proprietors of this Journal beg to intimate that applications for Advertisements to be printed upon Sheets issued by The Interleaf or Leaflet Company, or bearing any other title, and said to be inserted in any portion of the issue of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, do not emanate from this Office, and that such Insertions are in no way connected with the Paper.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1883.

Monday was a grand field-day in the House of Lords. The most numerous and brilliant audience of the present Session was on that evening gathered together in the gilded chamber to watch the issue of the exciting struggle over the bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Three Princes of the Blood were present, not only to listen but to vote; and by great efforts 323 peers had been brought up to take part in the division. As the question has been more or less agitated for a quarter of a century, there was little scope for novelty of treatment or fervid appeals; and possibly the knowledge of the fact that an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons is in favour of the bill had more effect on the division on the second reading than the arguments advanced on either side. The Earl of Dalhousie, who had charge of the bill, was able to point to the United States and all our principal colonies as refuting alarmist predictions relative to the practical results of the proposed reform. Lord Cairns, on the other hand, said all that a subtle and forensic intellect could suggest as to the danger of relaxing the marriage law, and he was backed up by the new Primate, who took the strictly theological view of the case, and reflected the sentiments of twenty out of twenty-four members of the Episcopal Bench. Archbishop Benson's appeals to Scripture had been beforehand repudiated by Lord Bramwell, who, with some bluntness and ponderous jocularity, professed himself to be as ignorant of theology as of astrology, and sarcastically asserted that the argument drawn from the Bible could not be brought home to the mind of any intelligent man who was not a theologian. The debate was soon exhausted, and the second reading carried by a majority of seven (165 to 158 votes), much excitement following the announcement of the numbers. Although the three Royal Dukes and sixty-four Conservative peers were among the "contents," the opponents of the measure seem inclined to renew the contest on the motion for going into Committee. Even if they should be successful, the passing of the bill is only a question of time, especially as ecclesiastical feeling has been conciliated by a provision exempting reluctant clergymen from solemnising such marriages.

A cloud has come over the brighter prospects that seemed to illumine the House of Commons. Contrary to

the wishes of the Opposition, the Government have decided to give precedence to the Corrupt Practices Bill over the Agricultural Holdings Bill; and as its provisions are somewhat intricate, there is a tempting opportunity of retarding it in Committee. Mr. Parnell having moved the exemption of Ireland from the bill, on the novel plea that that country is "electorally pure," or, as Mr. Healy more frankly put it, because Ireland is at war with England on almost every legislative topic, the Irish Nationalists one after another spoke so undisguisedly against time, that the Closure might have been properly applied. Though the member for Cork obtained only 63 votes in a House of 274 members, obstruction is to be openly applied; his followers having already draughted twenty pages of amendments. As, however, the leaders on either side are agreed on the necessity of passing the bill, these tactics may, sooner or later, be thwarted by the Speaker taking the "evident sense" of the House.

Apart from this question, no progress has been made with public business. Friday and Monday evenings were almost frittered away in aimless, needless, or discreditable wrangles. The bills which change the proposed annuities to Lord Alcester and Lord Wolsley into grants of money in a lump sum (£25,000 and £30,000 respectively), were seized upon by Lord Randolph Churchill as a fitting occasion for a bitter diatribe against the Egyptian war, and opposed on various grounds by other members. After much cutting criticism and frequent divisions, the two bills got through Committee during the small hours of Tuesday morning. The time not occupied on these two days in disparaging public services which were six months ago applauded, or in asking and answering multitudinous questions, was consumed in heated discussions on the Suleiman Sami case. That Egyptian officer was convicted by a native court of having set fire to Alexandria, and was executed in that city on Saturday. Although Mr. Gladstone stated that emphatic assurances had been received from our representatives in Egypt that the proceedings at the trial were fairly conducted, and the sentence was a just one, Lord R. Churchill persisted in declaring that, in allowing the execution, the Government were "responsible for a judicial murder," and, with still greater recklessness, he arraigned the Khedive and his Prime Minister as having been parties to the burning of Alexandria and other treacheries against England. Mr. Gladstone has demanded proofs of this grave accusation; and unless the challenge is accepted, the leader of the Fourth Party will, as the Premier says, "incur an immense responsibility." Why such charges relating to a past revolutionary period should now be made is inexplicable. To discredit Tewfik Pasha is to endanger our authority in Egypt, and play into the hands of restless intriguers, Turkish and otherwise, who are, above all, anxious to prevent a stable government being consolidated at Cairo. It is a fatuous policy on the part of those who clamour for the early evacuation of Egypt to be trying to undermine the only possible native government that could take our place. No doubt the annexation of Egypt has many advocates at home, especially in the Conservative ranks. But have they sufficiently reflected that such a step would violate our solemn pledges to Europe, and probably resuscitate the Eastern Question in its most dangerous form? If we were to take permanent possession of the Valley of the Nile, we might ere long find France occupying Syria, Russia annexing Armenia, and the other Powers combining against us.

The grand reception given to Mr. Bright on Monday by his constituents at Birmingham, which town he has represented for a quarter of a century, was an event of almost national importance. From the railway station to the Townhall, a distance of some five miles, the foremost citizen-statesman of England was escorted by a variegated procession, with banners, emblems, and bands, covering nearly two miles of road; and the route was lined with myriads of people, whose enthusiastic acclamations gave to the demonstration the aspect rather of a Royal progress than of a political welcome. At the Townhall the entire procession—in which were several of the surviving members of the old Political Union of 1832—defiled before the right honourable gentleman, and subsequently many thousands thronged to the Aston Grounds, where a fête and garden party were arranged in honour of the occasion. Monday was devoted to the popular ovation. On Wednesday there was a monster meeting in Bingley Hall, at which Mr. Bright was presented with a portrait of himself and a dessert service, and received and responded to addresses of welcome. The last feature of the week's programme was Thursday's banquet in the Townhall, presided over by Earl Granville. There is something touching, if not marvellous, in the popularity of the great tribune of the people, and the reasons are not far to seek. Mr. Bright, from the outset of his career, forty years ago, has never swerved from the straight path. Ever a staunch Liberal, he has never been a partisan or a self-seeking politician. His invaluable services to his country are, as it were, enshrined in the statute book of the realm, and not even those who now differ from him would wish it were otherwise. Could any veteran statesman, in the autumn of his days, desire a more noble record?

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"Cheap Fish at Last!" Such is the announcement (to which I have added a pardonably exultant note of exclamation) which I read in the daily papers. "The Charter," proclaimed Louis Philippe in July, 1830, "shall henceforth be a Verity." Let us hope that the brand new Cheap Fish Charter so suddenly conferred on Londoners will be of a more permanent nature than the instrument about which Frenchmen about fifty years ago used to make such a fuss, but which has long since been relegated to the political waste-paper basket.

The new Farringdon Fish Market is within a quarter of an hour's walk of my habitation; and to Farringdon on Monday last I dispatched a trusty and experienced agent with instructions to report on the prices ruling in the new emporium. As a substantial earnest of results, the agent returned with four fine fresh mackerel purchased for the sum of one shilling; and I was further informed that good-sized soles were obtainable for sixteen pence a pair; that turbot was to be had at from sixpence to eightpence a pound; that codfish stood at threepence a pound; and that salmon was freely offered at from a shilling to one and sixpence a pound. The conscientious agent had even, in returning, visited the al fresco and unchartered market in Leather-lane, and there found a great array of costermongers selling prime fresh fish at wonderfully low prices.

More than this, I read that the fish market near the Elephant and Castle, which was opened about a fortnight since for the supply of haddocks to the fish-curers in the neighbourhood, was thrown open to the public on June 12, as a retail fish-market for South London generally; and that fresh cod found ready purchasers at from twopence to threepence a pound, and good-sized smoked haddocks were sold at a penny each.

There is more fish in the sea than ever came out of it; and if the Cheap Fish Supply is to be an enduring one, we may expect to see in our new markets such comparatively unfamiliar denizens of the deep or of the river as dabs, green, carp, weaver, pouting, graifing or humber, lumps, coalfish, allis, bass, willis, smeer-dabs, homelings, coney fish, ruffs, popes, fire flaws, bleaks, shad, and grigs. The portraits of all these fish, and many more, were painted in the year 1753 by Mr. Spiridion Roma for the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, and they may be in the loan collection of pictures in the International Fisheries Exhibition. I say "may be," as it happens that I have not visited the Fisheries Exhibition since the day of the opening pageant. I have had enough sight-seeing since then to satiate me in the way of shows for at least another six months to come.

While it seems undeniable that an abundant supply of really cheap fish will prove a great boon to the working classes, it must not be expected that English people will be at once transformed into a race of Ichthyophagi. And, at the same time, we must not be too deliriously enthusiastic about the value of fish as food. I know not whether, by medical authorities, Dr. Jonathan Pereira's "Treatise on Food and Diet" is considered to be out of date (his book was published in 1843); but I read therein that "the flesh of fish is less satisfying to the appetite than the flesh of either quadrupeds or birds. As it contains a larger portion of water, it is obviously less nourishing. A fish diet, therefore, is less substantial than either butcher's meat or poultry. Medicinally we employ it when the digestive powers are unable to assimilate stronger kinds of aliments, or when it is considered desirable to avoid the stimulus which butcher's meat communicates to the system. The jockeys who waste themselves at Newmarket in order to reduce their weight are never allowed meat when fish can be obtained." I italicise the last part of Dr. Pereira's statement, because I should like to know whether it be "historical" or not. Will Mr. "Wizard" Corlett enlighten me.

Dr. Paris is even more discouraging as to the virtue of fish as food. He points to certain cutaneous diseases which may be provoked by a constant fish diet; and as for shell fish, is not their consumption distinctly prohibited in Leviticus xi. 9-12? Nearly all the medical authorities also condemn lobster, shrimp, and egg sauce as condiments for fish; and, according to Dr. Paris, vinegar and salt are the only fish sauces permissible. Fish fried in oil or lard is also strongly denounced.

Mem.: I intend to have a few friends to dinner shortly, and I intend to offer them, item, "a sole à la Normande," item, a "dariolet de homard à la Hardeur" (Harry of Monmouth's favourite dish); item, some salmon with *sauce tartare*; and, if sufficient crawfish (or crayfish) be obtainable, a "bisque aux écrevisses." And I dined at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, last Sunday, and am again bidden to whitebait at Greenwich on Sunday next. If we did everything that the doctors tell us to do in the way of eating and drinking, would life be worth living? The other day, travelling through Poland, I skimmed a number of the *Nineteenth Century*, in one of the numbers of which the "Man of the Future" was foreshadowed as a hairless, toothless creature, web-footed, and with very restricted powers of locomotion. Possibly, our coming to such a complexion might be accelerated by our adhering strictly to the doctors' dietary.

It is rather a hard thing when, after travelling three or four thousand miles in the course of three weeks, and leading throughout that period what is commonly known as "a dog's life" (although I am sure that I should not like any dog of mine to undergo the miseries which I have lately been enduring), you find yourself reduced to a condition of blank despair. That is my state of mind at the present moment. The innocent cause of my wretchedness is a respected clerical correspondent at East Coker, Yeovil, Somerset. Now at East Coker, A.D. 1652, was born the famous circumnavigator, Captain William Dampier, and my correspondent wants to know what became of the circumnavigator after his return to

England, in 1711-12, from the celebrated expedition commanded by Captain Woodes Rogers. Up to the period just named Dampier's career can be pretty clearly traced; but after 1712 none of the biographical dictionaries accessible to me can give a single item of information touching the circumnavigator.

Noble, in his continuation of Granger's "Biographical History of England," states that Dampier, prior to his starting on his final expedition, had become so reduced in circumstances as to be compelled to sell an Indian Chief whom he had captured in one of his voyages. This unfortunate captive, called "Prince Jeoly," was painted in a remarkable manner, and exhibited about the country as a show. He seems to have died at Oxford, of smallpox.

Mem.: My Yeovil correspondent adds that in an article published some months back in the *Standard* it was stated that Dampier died in an obscure lodging in Southwark; but, to verify this statement, I have searched in vain the indices to Strype's "Stow's Survey," Thornbury and Walford's "Old and New London," Chambers's "Book of Days," Hone's "Table Book," "Everyday Book," and "Year Book"; to say nothing of Hunter, Allen, Jesse, Peter Cunningham, Sir Richard Phillips, Lambert, Charles Knight, Lysons, Brayley, Brewer, Nightingale—in short, every book about London that I can find on my shelves—and Campbell's "Lives of the Admirals" as well. Unless some kindly correspondent come to my assistance, the life, after 1712, and death of Captain Dampier must remain a mystery to my East Coker correspondent and myself; unless, indeed, Mr. Leslie Stephen is able to dispel the Dampier darkness in his forthcoming National Biography.

The doubt which shrouds the end of so famous a mariner becomes all the more exasperating when one recalls such a work as Dr. Hamel's "Early English Voyages to Russia." Dr. Hamel came to England in the train of the Tsar Alexander I., and diligently searched the Bodleian Library, the MSS. in the Ashmolean Museum, and the archives of the Herald's College, for information touching those very early voyages to the White Sea, &c., of John Tradescant the Elder, Sir Hugh Willoughby, and Richard Chancellor. He gives the minutest account not only of the adventurers themselves, but also of their ancestors and descendants. One curious discovery made by Dr. Hamel respecting the Willoughbys may be noted. On his family escutcheon Sir Hugh Willoughby bore three "water bougets" or buckets; and, according to Dr. Hamel, the name of the first recorded ancestor of the Willoughbys was Bugg. He settled in the thirteenth century at Willoughby in the Wold, on the southern boundary of the county of Nottingham. The three water bougets (I see from Burke's "Peerage") are still quartered in the arms of Lord Middleton of Middleton, County Warwick.

Mem.: Mr. C. W. Bardsley in his "Our English Surnames" (London: Chatto and Windus) traces the names of Bugg, Burrows, Borrowes, Burkes, Broughs, and Burghs, from borough or bury, a town. The gentleman who a generation since made public proclamation of his intention to change his name from Bugg to Norfolk Howard, might have bestowed a thought on the highly respectable antiquity of his ancestral designation; but he was probably of Hood's way of thinking.

If a party had a voice
What mortal would be a Bugg by choice?

The second reading in the Lords of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill is no concern at all of mine. But I feel tolerably sure that, if I were so unfortunate to as be a widower, my Deceased Wife's Sister (if I had one) should not marry me. No, ma'am. The debate in the Peers was enlivened by a wonderful bit of casuistry, ironically stated by Lord Bramwell, who was in favour of the measure. "It was said," remarked his Lordship, "that a man's wife's sister became his sister, and, by the same rule, all her sisters became his sisters. Accordingly, if his wife was sister to all her sisters she became her own husband's sister." At this there was loud laughter in the august Chamber. Lord Coleridge protested with some warmth against dealing with the question in a frivolous spirit; but a score of years ago people were not very much shocked at Lord Palmerston's once famous jocose utterance to the effect that the principal argument in favour of a Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was that under its operation the re-married man would have only one mother-in-law.

Quite as important as a measure for legalising marriages to which the bulk of the community may be indifferent, while to others they may be repugnant, is the question of affirming and settling the laws affecting the marriages of English people with French subjects domiciled or temporarily resident in England. I know of many cases of positively atrocious hardship and cruelty where respectable English girls have married Frenchmen in London, and, following their husband to France, have discovered to their horror and despair that, according to French law, they were not married at all. The French marriage laws are stringent; but they are clearly and explicitly set forth in the Code Napoléon. Surely it would not be difficult to arrive at an international understanding, by virtue of which there should be at the French Embassy in London, and at the French Consulate in every considerable English town, a department answering to the "Mairie" of a French *arrondissement*. Here the preliminary formalities insisted upon by the law of France could be gone through, and a certificate of Civil Marriage granted, which should be an indispensable supplement to the "marriage lines" demanded by the English law, whether the parties are married (as every one ought to be) in church, or before a registrar.

Reading at Vienna, the other day, a long account in an English morning paper of the Coronation ceremonial at Moscow, I came across a curious misprint. It was stated that after the Czar had taken the Sacrament, the Archbishop ten-

dered to his Imperial Majesty "the customary antidote," and the Empress was also described as receiving the "antidote." It chanced that I had brought with me a copy of the French *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*, in which it was recorded that the Tsar had been presented with "l'antidote." "Antidote" is obviously a Gallicisation of the ecclesiological Greek *ἀντίδοτον*, or holy loaf (ancient *ἀντίδοτον*, retribution, remuneration). Looking at the fact that the article in question was seven thousand words, or more than six columns, long, and that it was full of outlandish words, it is, on the whole, wonderful that the telegraph clerks at Moscow, St. Petersburg, and London, and the compositors, printers' readers, sub-editors, and editors who had to deal with the message did not make more mistakes.

The writer, however, of a paragraph in the ingenious *Truth*, called the misprint a "diverting blunder"; adding that "antidote" meant the "pain béni" of the French churches. But the paragraphist in *Truth*, like the traditional tinker, in mending one hole in the orthographical kettle, made another on his own account. In the Coronation telegram a "t" appeared where an "r" should have stood. The *Truth* correspondent left out a "t" where that letter should have been. In the "French Churches," the holy loaf is not called "pain béni," it is "pain bénit"; just as holy water is "eau bénite," and not "eau bénie." How easy it is to find fault, and how fond I am of finding fault myself! But I suppose the world could not get on without a continuous merry-go-round of recrimination. The Tories must spend half their leisure moments in hunting up fresh crimes on the part of the Liberals; and when the Liberals go out of office they will devote themselves by day and by night to the fascinating task of picking holes in the Conservative coat.

General regret will be felt for the death of Mr. Samuel Sidney, for more than twenty years Secretary of the Agricultural Hall Company, and author of the "Book of the Horse." That admirably written and splendidly illustrated tome fills a goodly space on my shelves alongside Stonehenge's "Horse in the Stable and the Field," Gervase Markham's "Masterpiece," Edward Mayhew's "Illustrated Horse Management," and Murray's "Perfect Horse." A workman must have his tools, and, as a working journalist, I can say that, for nearly ten years past, Samuel Sidney's "Book of the Horse" has been to me of frequent and valuable service. The late Mr. Sidney was himself an indefatigably hard-working and energetic man, full of shrewdness, ingenuity, and tact; for, for all his many and onerous labours, he could always find time to be genially courteous and obliging.

And worthy old Sir George Bowyer, too, has joined the majority. The distinguished Baronet, juriconsult, and ex-M.P. for Dundalk, whose pedigree could be traced up to Alfred Bowyer, temp. Henry I., was a Knight of Justice of the Order of Malta, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory, Grand Collar of the Constantinian Order of St. George, and a Papal Chamberlain; but in strict historical propriety he should have flourished a century and a half ago, and have been a real Knight of Malta of the English *langue*. Sir George's sympathies were altogether with times past, and not with times present. He would have shone characteristically as a French "Bailli" or "Vidame" under the old régime. He was a very learned man, a keen disputant, an ardent theologian, and a high-minded and chivalrous gentleman; and his loss will be felt, not only by the Roman Catholic community, of which he was so zealous a member, but by a host of distinguished English people of all sects and parties.

I have before me the Catalogue Raisonné of the Art Collection of Mr. William Henry Hurlbert, for many years Editor-in-Chief of the *New York World*. The art-treasures which have so long been the glory of Mr. Hurlbert's apartments in University-building, Washington-square, New York, have by this time been sold by auction, and one need only incidentally glance at the dispersion of a choice collection of pictures by old and modern masters, and of a gathering of *bric-à-brac* brought from every country and belonging to every age and every style, all selected with consummate knowledge and exquisite taste. But there is nothing to be mournful about in the sale of this almost unique collection, since the major part of it will remain in the United States; while the collector himself is hourly expected in England. I hope that the English world of rank, art, and letters, will not, if they can help it, allow Mr. William Henry Hurlbert to go back again, save for an occasional brief trip to his native States; and even then he should be bound in heavy recognisances to return to our shores at the expiration of a given time. London Society cannot fail to derive benefit from the permanent presence in its midst of one of the ripest scholars, the most brilliant conversationalists, and the generally most versatile and charming men of the Time. Few Englishmen of mark have within the last twenty years passed through New York without finding a warm friend in William Henry Hurlbert, and now is the time to requite the hospitality and the courtesy which, without stint, he has shown to travelling Britons.

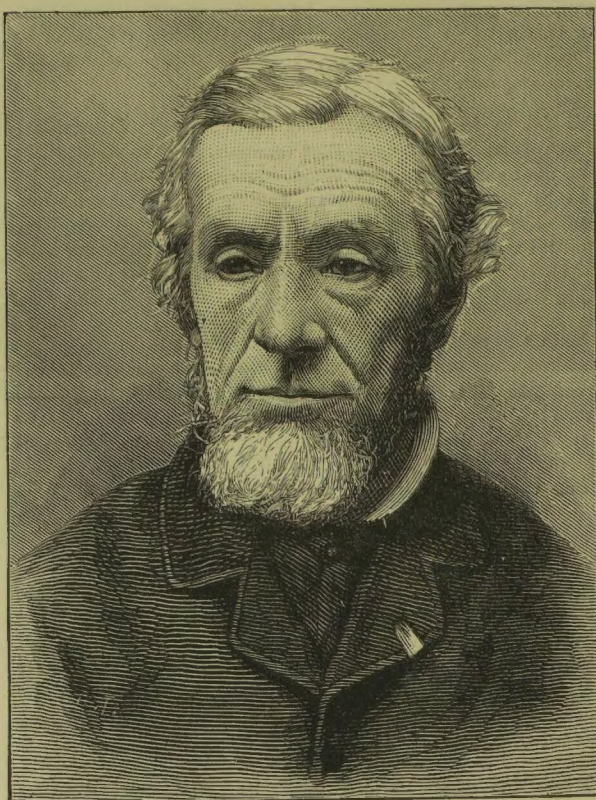
"Some London Theatres, Past and Present," is the title of a very modest, entertaining, and instructive little volume, written by Mr. Michael Williams, which has just been published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. The London theatres noticed are "Old Sadler's Wells," "Old Highbury Barn," the whilom City of London in Norton Folgate, the Marylebone, and the "Three Lyceums." An astonishing amount of information, conveyed in a very pleasing style, is given in a volume of scarcely more than two hundred pages; and at the conclusion of a commendably brief and "to-the-point" preface, Mr. Michael Williams expresses the hope that, should his book succeed in winning the approbation of the public, he may be able, at some future time, to offer another volume for their acceptance. I should say that the public would be willing to welcome at least two more volumes from Mr. Williams's pen reciting the history of London Theatres, past and present. The story of Drury Lane Theatre, old and new, has, perhaps, been exhaustively narrated; but we yet lack a concise record of the Two Adelphis, the Three Haymarkets, the Two Princesses, and the Two Olympics.

G. A. S.

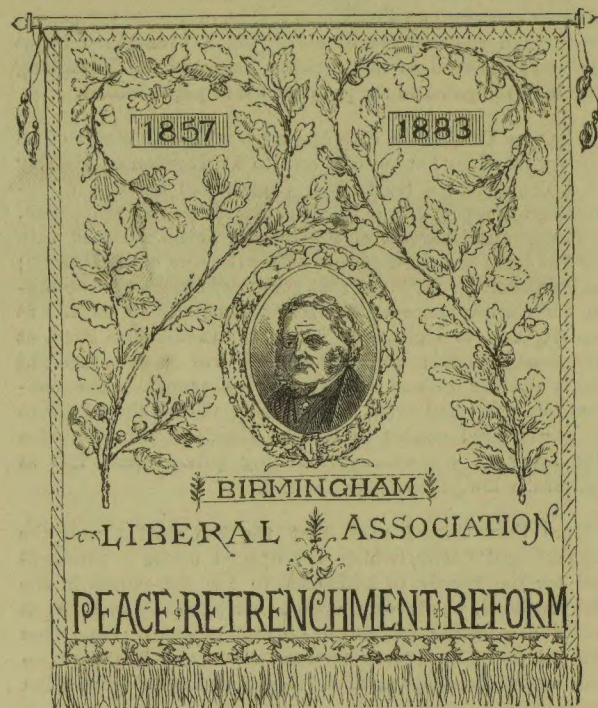
RECEPTION OF MR. JOHN BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM.



THE OLD REFORM BANNER OF 1832.



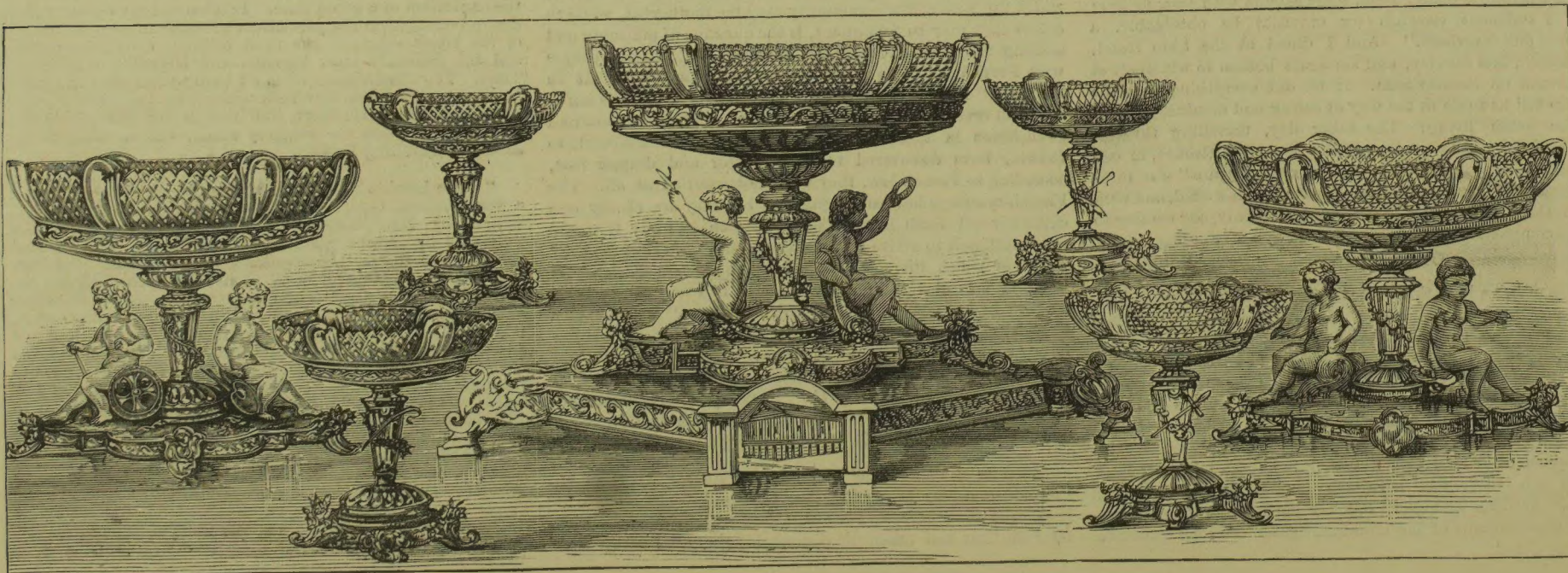
ALDERMAN WHITE, MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM.



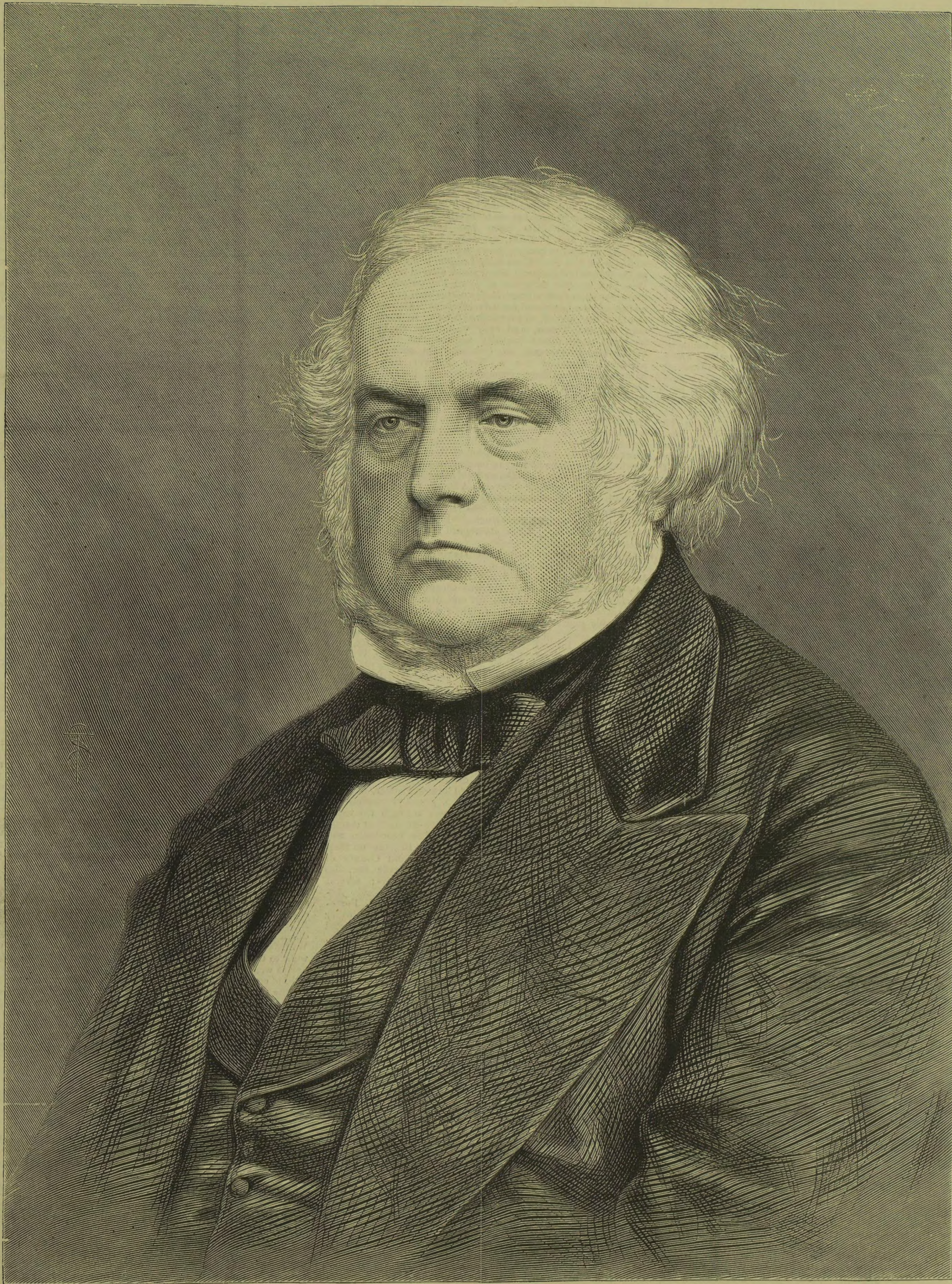
BANNER OF THE BIRMINGHAM LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.



THE TRADES PROCESSION PASSING MR. BRIGHT AT THE ASTON LOCAL BOARD OFFICES.



SERVICE OF PLATE PRESENTED TO MR. BRIGHT.



THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P. FOR BIRMINGHAM (ELECTED IN 1857).



MADAME ADELINA PATTI.

PRIMA DONNA.

THE IMPERIAL CORONATION AT MOSCOW.

Our Special Artists at Moscow have supplied abundant illustrations of the Court ceremonial festivities, and the popular entertainments, which followed the Coronation of the Emperor Alexander III. and the Empress Maria Feodorovna, in the ancient and historic capital of Russia. Their Imperial Majesties departed from Moscow on Saturday night, and arrived at St. Petersburg at noon on Sunday, repairing immediately to the Imperial Palace at Peterhof, on the shore of the Gulf of Finland.

The Sketches that fill two pages of our Supplement present a variety of scenes and incidents at the enormous treat given on Saturday week, the 2nd inst., to more than half a million of the people assembled on the Khodinsky Meadow, an open space of 250 acres, in front of the Petroffsky Palace, a mile or two outside the city of Moscow. Temporary buildings had been erected there, consisting of four big theatres and a circus, with an area as large as that of the Coliseum. Facing these theatres was the Imperial Pavilion, white, with gold and red velvet; at the sides were great stands for the nobility, deputations, magistrates, mayors, and other privileged guests. As the people came on the ground they passed between the rows of huts, where the food was distributed. Here, and at the entrances to the Park, the pressure of the crowd was for a time very great; but the arrangements were good, and the crowd so orderly and quiet that there was little confusion except at these points. By noon, eight hundred thousand rations of food had been distributed. The first impulse of the people was to eat and do justice to the Czar's gifts; and the whole ground was dotted with little picnic parties. Fathers, wives, and children were feasting happily together, the victuals, which were good in themselves, gaining a special flavour from the fact that they were presents from the Sovereign. The provisions being consumed, all moved towards the central attractions—the theatres, the circus, the Imperial pavilion, and the various orchestras, where military bands played for their amusement. In the theatres the most exciting melodramas, most of which were founded upon national events or well-known legends, were played. In one theatre wild mountaineers of the Caucasus carried off beauteous maidens, who were rescued by Russian lovers; in another there was a fiery extravaganza founded on the mythical adventures of Ivan, the Czarewitch, and the fair Princess. In this legend a fiery serpent and an old witch, by name Baba Yasa, bore conspicuous parts. In the circus a number of clowns cracked their jokes, and feats of horsemanship were performed. In different parts of the park were greasy poles, up which the moujiks strove to climb for "samovars" or tea urns, harmoniums, watches, waistcoats, boots, and a variety of other articles suspended from the top. The shrieks of laughter which greeted the numerous failures, and the shouts of applause which rewarded occasional successes, added to the din of music and other noises which filled the air.

At two o'clock the Emperor and Empress arrived at the Imperial Pavilion, where most of the foreign Princes in Moscow were already assembled. The cheering was tremendous as their Majesties made their appearance. Thousands of caps were thrown high into the air. The Emperor stood for some minutes bowing in reply to the enthusiastic salutations. At the theatres and circus, the representations had been suspended, and the strains of the national hymn from a dozen bands, each playing independently, added to the din. Then the Emperor took his seat, and everything went on as before.

In the circus a great procession was formed representing the triumph of Spring. It was preceded by winged heralds with trumpets, then on horseback came figures representing birds, beetles, grasshoppers, and other creatures. These were followed by a waggon with a gigantic beehive, and the chariot of the popular hero, Michael Selianinovich, in some way representing the fertility of the black earth. Then came Spring, embowered in greenery and surrounded by butterflies, and followed by the chariot of Dobrina Nikititch, who killed the dragon—the latter typifying Winter. The procession ended with monstrous figures, among which was one of a bear, who was greeted as an old friend and acquaintance, with shouts of laughter and the familiar names by which he is known among the peasantry. This procession wound through the whole extent of the Park.

At half-past three the Imperial party left the Pavilion, greeted upon their departure with cheers as enthusiastic as those by which they had been received. The crowd then began to separate, and in an hour or two the vast field was deserted. Every blade of grass had disappeared, the ground being white with dust, and covered with the chips and fragments of the rough baskets in which the provisions had been distributed. The most noticeable part of the spectacle was the good humour and orderly behaviour of the immense crowd. Some, indeed, of the moujiks had drunk more freely than was good for them of the beer and mead so liberally distributed, but even these seemed under the influence of the word which had been passed round that the Czar was coming to visit his children, and that all ought to behave well on this great day. In going back to the city one passed hundreds of thousands of persons trudging contentedly homewards, each carrying their mug, or basket, and many of them some portions of the feast done up in coloured handkerchiefs, probably to afford a taste of the Czar's pies to the people of the villages from which they came. In the evening there was a magnificent show of fireworks.

Our Artists' Sketches of the people's day in the Khodinsky Park include those of the distribution of the baskets of food, with a little scrambling for these Imperial gifts; one of the temporary theatres, which are described above; the climbing of a slippery pole, from which the most successful ascensionist, who crossed himself devoutly at the half-way resting-perch, imploring the aid of his patron saint, brought down a silver watch and chain, instead of common prizes; and the owners of gift-mugs, later in the day, when they had drunk all the beer they could get, offering them for sale, at prices rising with the demand, among the less plebeian class of visitors, who wished to keep them in remembrance of the Imperial Coronation. Every mug was stamped with the date 1883, and with the double-eagle of the Russian Empire. The baskets, made of coarse chip in strips loosely woven together, were all precisely alike in shape and in their savoury contents; the dimensions of each were 14 in. long, 8 in. wide, and 3 in. deep, in which were equally placed a meat-pie, a fruit-pie, a couple of small rolls of bread, a little packet of nuts and sweetmeats, and the aforesaid mug. The beer was in hundreds of casks, or barrels, upon trucks which were drawn to the ground on short lines of railway laid down for the occasion; and everybody was free to go and get his mug filled as often as he could. The gigantic task of making and cooking the pies, and arranging them in the baskets, was performed under the superintendence of M. Lomatsch, in the sheds which had been erected for the machinery department of the Moscow Exhibition.

The double-page Engraving in the middle of our principal sheet is a view of the scene in the splendid Alexander Nevsky Hall of the Imperial Palace in the Kremlin, at the Reception after the Coronation, when the Emperor and Empress appeared before their full Court, entering from the adjacent St.

Andrew's Hall, and passing forward to St. George's Hall on the opposite side.

The picturesque figures of some of the Princes and Chieftains of the Central Asiatic nations and tribes, who came to attend the Czar's Coronation, are delineated on another page. These included the members of the Khiva Embassy, with the Khan Syud Mohammed Rachim at their head; the Bokhara Embassy, including the Ameer's heir apparent, Turadshah Syud Mir Abdul Aahad; and deputations from the Asiatic races in the Turkestan territory—namely, the Tadshiks, Usbeks, Turcomans, Kara Kirghese, Kirghese Cossacks, the hill tribe of Ladhiks, Kiptschaks, and Dungans. The Bokhara Embassy brought a waggon filled with presents for the Emperor and Empress.

MR. BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM.

The Right Hon. John Bright, M.P. for Birmingham during twenty-five years past, and during forty years past one of the most conspicuous leaders of the popular movement in English politics, has this week been honoured by the people of that city with a grand and unusual reception to commemorate his services as their representative through the quarter of a century now completed. It was in the Parliamentary Session of 1858 that Mr. Bright, having returned to England from an absence of many months on account of ill-health, and having lost his seat for Manchester in March, 1857, and been elected for Birmingham in August of the same year, took his seat in the House of Commons as member for the town last mentioned. He was first elected for Durham, in July, 1843; next for Manchester, in 1847; but as years went on, the labours and victories of the Anti-Corn-Law League being over, and the political mood of England being much altered by the Crimean War and by the influence of Lord Palmerston's Ministry, there was a marked change in the disposition of an important section of merchants and manufacturers at Manchester. They assumed the air of Conservative Whigs, if some did not even become Tories, and only waited for an opportunity to break into direct hostility against the Radical party led by Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden. On account of their persistent demands for a New Reform Bill, for the reduction of military armaments and for economy in the State expenditure, as well as their unflinching protests against a bellicose and aggressive foreign policy, Bright and Cobden were condemned by these men who, being newly enriched through successful trade, were now solicitous to profess sentiments of a more aristocratic complexion. This is why Manchester rejected Mr. Bright, in his absence, at the General Election of 1857, upon the occasion of Mr. Cobden's resolution censuring Government for the bombardment of Canton having been carried against Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons. Three or four months later, in August, the death of Mr. Munz having caused a vacant seat for Birmingham, the right honourable gentleman, who was still abroad, was spontaneously chosen by the constituency which is still proud to own him, and which has testified its regard for him by the present week's demonstration.

Mr. Bright, who had been staying on Saturday and Sunday at Stratford-on-Avon, arrived at Birmingham on Monday, alighting at the Small Heath Station shortly after half-past twelve o'clock. He was accompanied by his son, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bright, Mr. and Mrs. Currie, and Mrs. Roths, these ladies being Mr. Bright's daughters. The right honourable gentleman was received by Alderman White, the Mayor of Birmingham, Mr. Dixon, the President of the Birmingham Liberal Association; Mr. Schnadhorst, the Secretary; and others. Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P., Mr. Wiggins, M.P., and Sir J. Bennet were among those on the platform. Mr. Dixon, on behalf of the Association, presented the right hon. gentleman with a gold medal bearing on one side a portrait of Mr. Bright, and on the other the words, "The Birmingham Liberal Association. Bright Celebration, June, 1883. The Right Hon. John Bright, elected M.P. for Birmingham, August, 1857. Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform." The Mayor added a few words of welcome, and Mr. Bright spoke a few words of thanks for this and all their kindness. Silver medals, of design similar to that given to Mr. Bright, were then presented to the ladies of the party. They rested and took luncheon at the house of Alderman Backer, near the Small Heath Station. By this time a grand procession was already marshalled to escort the visitors through the town, proceeding farther to the public recreation-grounds at Aston, a distance of about five miles in all. The procession was headed by the members of the local Fire Brigade on their engines; the members of the Birmingham and County of Stafford Trade Councils, and the various Trade Societies of Birmingham, with their bands and banners; several temperance societies, delegates from the Liberal Associations of Chelsea, Darlington, Nottingham, Portsmouth, Southampton, Walsall, Wolverhampton, and other towns, the members of the Sixteen Ward Liberal Committees of the town and of the Liberal Clubs, the surviving members of the Political Union of 1832, and the members of the Town Council. The streets along the line of route were gay with flags and banners; and Liberal mottoes and watchwords without number were displayed on the walls of houses and hung across the roads. Conspicuous among these was one bearing the words, "Welcome, John Bright, the friend of the people." "Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform" was repeated over and over again. Those who took part in the procession in many instances carried banners containing similar words. One ran thus:—"Friend of humanity, peace, and progress, welcome!" Another: "Champion of the repeal of the bread tax, welcome!" and another, "Caucus, the dread of tyrants." The device of the two loaves, the large and substantial free-trade loaf, and the diminutive one to represent protection, was also adopted. A loaf of enormous size decorated with garlands, and attended by a company of bakers, was carried upon a waggon; it was followed by a number of bakers holding tall spears, with loaves stuck at their points. The trades of Birmingham, in some instances, were represented by figures attired in some antique or fantastic costumes; a brass-founder, wearing a complete suit of plate armour; glass-blowers, with helmets and corselets of glass, wielding glass swords and maces; and brushmakers, with an implement big enough to sweep clean the largest "Augean stable of official corruption."

An object of some historical interest in this procession was the tattered old banner of the Birmingham Radicals at the time of the Reform Bill agitation of 1832. It displayed the figure of a lion fighting in a thunderstorm. This banner was accompanied by a small drum and emblematic fasces, carried by veterans of the old Political Union mounted on four-horse coaches. Very early in this century the Birmingham Liberals threw themselves with characteristic thoroughness into the Parliamentary Reform movement. The first regular organisation was the Birmingham Hampden Club, founded in 1817. Twelve years later was established "The Political Union for the Protection of Public Rights," having for its motto, "Peace, Law, and Order." These might be called the original Birmingham political associations of modern times.

The banner of the existing Birmingham Liberal Association, which was, of course, one of the most conspicuous features in the show on Monday, bore the portrait of Mr. Bright, with the motto, "Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform," and the dates 1857 and 1883, these additions being specially made for the present occasion.

Several hundred thousand people were assembled in the streets and along the roads, from Small Heath through Deritend and Digbeth, up Bull Ring and New-street, to the Townhall and Municipal Buildings; and thence, by way of Snow-hill, and through the north-eastern suburbs, to Aston Park. Sixty thousand people walked all the way to Aston with the procession. The whole of the five miles of the route was lined with people, and there was hardly a window without its occupants; while in some cases spectators had climbed upon the roofs in order to obtain a good view. Mr. Bright, who rode in the Mayor's carriage, obtained an enthusiastic reception, the people cheering him loudly and waving hats and handkerchiefs as he passed. A number of bands took part in the procession, the tunes generally favoured by them being "When Johnnie comes marching home" and "Should auld acquaintance be forgot." Near and entered the Aston Local Board offices, where he was received by the chairman, Mr. Bloore, and provided with a seat, from which he viewed the march-past and received the salutations of those who took part in it. The right hon. gentleman afterwards proceeded to the house of Mr. Dixon, the President of the Liberal Association, at Edgbaston. He passed the next day in comparative retirement. On Wednesday he made a speech to a mass meeting at Bingley Hall, and received addresses from a hundred and fifty Liberal Associations. He was also presented with his portrait, painted by Mr. Frank Holl, and with a silver dessert service, which cost £600, manufactured by Messrs. Elkington. On Thursday, the right hon. gentleman was to be entertained with a banquet at the Town Hall, at which Lord Granville was invited to propose his health. On Friday, the Mayor of Birmingham would give a breakfast; and Mr. Bright, after receiving an address from the Corporation, would unveil the statue of the late Mr. J. S. Wright, elected M.P. for Nottingham, a Birmingham townsman, who died suddenly just after the last General Election. The right hon. gentleman intended to return to Stratford-on-Avon at the end of this week.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty's Highland visit will close next week, the Court being expected to return to Windsor on the 23rd inst. The change of air and unbroken quietude has been beneficial to the Queen's health. Lord Carlingford has been at Balmoral as Minister in attendance, and has dined with her Majesty. The Rev. James Barclay performed Divine service at the castle on Sunday in the presence of the Queen and the Royal family, and in the evening was a guest at the Royal dinner. The usual daily drives have been enjoyed by her Majesty; who on Monday, accompanied by Countess Feodore Gleichen, called at Invercauld House to see Colonel Farquharson's daughter, Princess Beatrice, with Princess Elizabeth of Hesse and Countess Feodore Gleichen, have made various riding excursions, and have driven to the Linn of Corrie Mulzie and other notable localities.

A state concert was given at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, under the auspices of the Prince and Princess of Wales, other members of the Royal family attending.

The Prince of Wales held a Levée yesterday (Friday) at St. James's Palace.

The second state concert at Buckingham Palace is fixed for the 27th inst., and the second state ball for July 6.

The Ascot week was wound up by the Prince and Princess of Wales, as usual, with a picnic at Virginia Water, which entertainment was, however, somewhat marred by the stormy weather, which had the effect of dispersing many of the spectators assembled to have a glimpse of the Royal party on and around the lakes. Not until about seven in the evening were the skiffs able to be put off, when the Princess was the first to get away in a pair-oared one, and shortly afterwards her Royal Highness, with the help of the Queen's fisherman, brought up three fine jack. The Prince, in a grey boating suit and red cap, sculled out, and other boats were occupied by guests; Princes Albert Victor and George, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales being on shore on velocipedes. The Metropolitan Police Band was in attendance. The Royal party had to proceed to the Fishing Cottage earlier than was intended, owing to a dense mist. After dining at the cottage, their Royal Highnesses returned to Sunningdale, where they passed Sunday; and on Monday they returned to Marlborough House, accompanied by their family and the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen; the Duke and Duchess of Albany luncheon with them on their arrival. The Prince dined with the members of the Royal Navy Club of 1765 at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday, and the Princess, with her family, went to the Savoy Theatre. On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses went with Prince George to Portsmouth, and took leave of him on his embarkation in the Canada, returning to town for the state concert in the evening. The Prince is appointed to the honorary Colonelcy of the 3rd Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers. The Princess has sent twenty-five guineas to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, of which she is elected vice-patroness. The name of Prince Albert Victor of Wales has been entered on the books at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he will commence residence next October.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh's children have left Eastwell Park for Coburg.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were at the Haymarket Theatre on Monday evening.

Oxford Commemoration has been held this week. The chief event of Monday's proceedings was the concert given, under the auspices of the Philharmonic Society, in the Sheldonian Theatre, which was very largely attended. The procession of eight-oar and torpid boats on the Isis took place in the evening. Subsequently a ball took place at Trinity College, and the Wadham College Musical Society gave a concert in the college hall. The Duke and Duchess of Albany arrived at Oxford on Tuesday, and stayed at the Deanery, Christchurch, as the guests of the Dean and Mrs. Liddell. The chief attraction to visitors on Tuesday was the annual Commemoration Show of the Royal Oxfordshire Horticultural Society, which was held in Trinity College Gardens. The Duke and Duchess were present. The Masonic ball took place in the new examination schools. The Duke was installed Grand Superintendent of Freemasons for Oxfordshire. The Encenia, the principal event of the week, took place on Wednesday, the Sheldonian Theatre being crowded with a fashionable audience. The Duke and Duchess had an enthusiastic reception, and among others in the procession were the Prince of Siam, Lord Napier, Sir William Anson, Mr. Talbot, M.P., and the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

On Saturday evening, June 9, I betook myself to the Adelphi Theatre, to witness the first representation of a new and original play, in four acts and five tableaux, called "Rank and Riches," by that admirable master of fiction, Mr. Wilkie Collins. I found it stated, as an exordium to the programme, that whereas Mr. Wilkie Collins's later dramatic works had been founded on his novels "The Woman in White," "Man and Wife," "The New Magdalen," &c., the story and characters in "Rank and Riches" now appealed to the public favour for the first time. To this announcement the expression of a hope was added that the audience would find it convenient to be seated punctually by eight o'clock, "as the opening event of the story presented itself with the rise of the curtain." I cannot help thinking that, altogether, Mr. Wilkie Collins would have done better to have narrated the story and developed the characters in "Rank and Riches" in a three-volume novel than to have inflicted them on the public in a four-act play. Indeed, a highly interesting semi-sensational, semi-psychological romance might have been woven from the adventures of a headstrong young lady of fashion, the daughter of an Earl and the fiancée of a Duke, whom she jilts to fall in love with a hysterical lawyer's clerk. Round this strange hero and heroine revolve all manner of odd people; the Duke himself, who is a kind of neo-Platonist combined with Sir Charles Coldstream and Mr. Burnand's "Colonel," but who, as Dukes go, is assuredly as obliging and unselfish as a wearer of a strawberry-leaved coronet as the theatrical peerage has yet been able to boast of; an old Italian "bird-doctor," who speaks broken French instead of broken Tuscan, and reminds one of Count Fosco "gone silly"; a consumptive secretary of a Communist Club in a London slum; a half-maniacal lady's-maid, who is also enamoured of the lawyer's clerk, and a pompous earl, who ultimately turns out to be no earl at all but the illegitimate son of a lady who has committed bigamy, and whose lawful husband is the Italian bird-doctor with the French accent. It may be necessary for the proper evolution of the story that the Lady Calista, daughter of the weak-minded Earl of Laverock, should be grossly insulted in the park by a rogue and vagabond named Bellamy Jessup; that she should be rescued by the lawyer's clerk, the reward of whose chivalry is to get one of his ribs broken in his encounter with the athletic scoundrel Jessup; that her ladyship should be fascinated by the clerk when he comes to the Earl of Laverock's house to obtain his lordship's signature to some legal documents; that the 'aughty nobleman should "blow up" the clerk for presuming to take a seat in his presence; that the clerk's broken rib should lay him on a bed of sickness, and that he should be tended by the half-maniacal lady's-maid, who makes haste when he is convalescent to express in scarcely decent terms her passion for him; that, in order to clear the clerk's character from an unjust accusation of dishonesty, the Lady Calista, with her Abigail, should repair at night to a Republican club held in the parlour of the "Polestar" public-house, where her ladyship drinks confusion to the aristocracy in gin cold, and falsely describes herself by the name of her lady's-maid (not the half-maniacal one, but a young person named Joyce Woodburn, who has resigned, owing to ill-health), all in order to obtain a written confession of the clerk's innocence from the consumptive secretary of the Republican Club, who, having exempted the clerk from the imputation of fraud, dies on the stage. All these strange acts and deeds, culminating in the phenomenal self-denying conduct of the Duke, who gives up the Lady Calista in order that she may marry the lawyer's clerk, and proposes to smooth away the social disparity between the young couple by getting the bridegroom into Parliament, could be well enough set forth in a novel. These explanations of and commentary upon the conduct of the characters are permissible. True to the rules of dramatic art, Mr. Wilkie Collins has not allowed his characters to explain why they are all behaving themselves in a more or less Tom o' Bedlam fashion; but, unfortunately, he does not, as a good playwright should do, make motive clear through the medium of action; and the consequence is that the whole conduct of the play is spasmodic, jerky, disjointed, and disagreeably surprising. The dialogue is, moreover, curt, snappish, and unmanly; and when the half-maniacal lady's-maid delivered herself of so crude an utterance as "Cecil, I love you," and straightway offered to hug the lawyer's clerk, and when she was repulsed threatened to follow him "to the end of the world," the hitherto exemplarily patient and good-humoured audience began to laugh, not at the players, who were certainly doing their best, but at an incurably bad play. The tide of exclamation grew with every *sauvrenu* speech delivered; and matters were not mended when, at the end of the third act, Mr. G. W. Anson, who was playing the bird-doctor, appeared in front of the curtain and in an impertinent and offensive harangue scolded the audience for laughing at "Rank and Riches," telling them that there were "ladies behind the curtain who were almost prostrate," and that Mr. Wilkie Collins was "a grand novelist." So he may be; but a much grander master in letters, Mr. Alfred Tennyson, when he produced the remarkably silly drama called "The Promise of May," was laughed at even more mercilessly than Mr. Wilkie Collins was on Saturday, June 9. The audience at the Adelphi were too good-tempered to resent Mr. Anson's uncalled-for homily against hilarity as it would have been resented five-and-twenty-years ago; and the piece was allowed to come to its ridiculous dénouement unlaughed at. But, when the curtain had definitively fallen, there were a few derisive calls for the author. I should counsel Mr. Wilkie Collins to publish "Rank and Riches" in book form, with an introduction, modelled on one of Victor Hugo's famous prefaces to his plays (that to "Le Roi s'Amuse" would be the best example to follow), "pitching in" to the critics and the public right and left. Such a production, written in good, sound, angry English, would amuse us all, and hurt nobody. The company to whom fell the ungrateful task of interpreting this unfortunate play was really a strong one; and every one of its members did their best. Miss Lingard was admirably graceful in gesture and distinct in utterance as the inexplicable Lady Calista; Miss Myra Holme was melodramatically emphatic as the passion-torn lady's-maid; Mrs. Billington was dignified and impressive as Lady Sherlock, Calista's aunt; Mr. George Alexander threw much manliness, not unmingled with pathos, into the part of Cecil Cassilis, the too-rapidly beloved lawyer's clerk; Mr. E. Sugden was, in all respects, an irreproachable Duke of Heathcote, and Mr. G. W. Anson made a praiseworthy endeavour to account for the *raison d'être* of Mr. Dominic the bird-doctor, who, as a "physicker" of canary birds, appeared to have the entrée of the mansions of the British aristocracy. But what must be the privileges of the practitioner who physics the pug dogs and the "Poms"?

A very much pleasanter task was mine when I went on Monday evening, the 11th, to the bonny little Strand Theatre (which was crowded) to see Mr. W. Warham's new burlesque of the "Silver King," called "Silver Guilt." I do not intend to criticise it this week, for the simple reason that I was out of the country when the "Silver King" was produced, and that I have never yet seen the famous drama at the Princess's. So I must pay a visit to Oxford-street before I can speak impartially

of the parody at the Strand. I may just say of "Silver Guilt" thus much, that it seemed to me to be about the most brilliant piece of waggery that I have seen for a long time, full of broad fun, sparkling music, graceful dancing and clever scenic effects, and capably played by Mr. Edward Righton, Mr. Robert Brough, Mr. Hamilton Bell, Miss Edith Bruce, Miss Nelly Lyons, and Miss Laura Linden, the last an actress of great agility, dramatic perception, and mimetic force, and who will, I should say, go far beyond the range of a burlesque actress. "Silver Guilt" was preceded by Mr. Edward Rose's authorised version of Mr. Anstey's "Vice-Versa," excellently played by Mr. E. Rose himself, Mr. Robert Brough, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, and Miss Vera Chetwynd. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Last week included the performance of two operas for the first time this season. On the Thursday, "Lohengrin" was given, with Madame Albani as Elsa, in which character that excellent artist sang with the same ideal grace, tenderness, and earnestness as on previous occasions. The important part of Ortruda was finely rendered (for the first time in England) by Madame Fursch-Madi, who gave her declamatory music with excellent dramatic expression. Mr. Maas made his first appearance at this establishment, and sang the music of Lohengrin with artistic taste, especially in the cantabile portions. A little more energy in deportment and declamation might have been desired. Signor De Reszke was impressive as the King, Signor Cotogni, as heretofore, was an excellent Telramondo, and Signor Monti was a stalwart Herald.

Yesterday (Friday) week Madame Durand appeared as Valentina in "Les Huguenots," and made a favourable impression, especially in the fine duet with Marcello in the *Pré aux Clercs*, and in the still greater duet with Raoul, which now forms the close of the opera. The occasion brought back Madame Scalchi, after an absence of two years. Her rendering of the Page's music was the same valuable feature as in previous instances. The cast included Madame Repetto as Margherita, and Signori Mierzewski, Cotogni, De Reszke, and Gresse, respectively, as Raoul, Di Nevers, San Bris, and Marcello.

On Monday the long-promised appearance of Madame Sembrich as Catarina (twice postponed) took place. Notwithstanding the inevitable recollection of the many incomparable performances of Madame Patti as the heroine in "L'Etoile du Nord," Madame Sembrich obtained a genuine success—and this was rather in the passages of brilliant execution than in those of pathos and sentiment. Her bravura singing was excellent, especially in the Gipsy Rondo of the first act, and the great aria (with two flutes obbligati) in the final scene. In these the command of an exceptionally high range of voice, and of the greatest executive difficulties, was admirably displayed. As Prascovia, Mlle. Gini made her first appearance here, and sang, apparently, under the influence of nervousness. M. Gailhard was, as before, an excellent representative of Peter the Great; M. Soulaçroix was a thoroughly satisfactory Danilowitz, and Signor Caracciolo gave due pomposity to the character of Gritzenko, the corporal; without the exaggeration with which it has sometimes been represented. M. Dupont conducted.

Madame Adeline Patti is to make her first appearance this season, as Rösina in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," this evening.

THE TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL.

This important musical celebration at the Crystal Palace recurs next week, the grand public rehearsal having been appointed for yesterday (Friday) afternoon.

The earliest grand musical commemoration of Handel took place in Westminster Abbey in 1784, the total number of performers having been 525. On similar following occasions the forces were somewhat augmented; but at the meeting held in Westminster Abbey in 1834 only about 600 executants were assembled, and on this occasion other music besides that of Handel was included in the performances. The approaching completion of a century from the death of Handel (in 1759) led to the project of celebrating the memory of the composer by performances on a scale of magnitude never before realised. Accordingly, the first Crystal Palace Festival was held in 1857, as an experimental test of the practicability of a commemoration, in 1859, worthy of the composer, and of this, his adopted country. The result was completely successful, and, from that date, the Festivals have been given with triennial regularity. The celebration about to begin will, therefore, be the eighth occasion of the kind at the Crystal Palace, and, as in all previous instances, will consist of three days' performances—the public being admitted to the previous full rehearsal, on the Friday (yesterday), according to a rule established some years ago. The performances in 1857 consisted of "The Messiah," "Judas Maccabæus," and "Israel in Egypt"; the first and third of these oratorios having been given on the next occasion, in 1859, and afterwards, with a miscellaneous selection (sacred and secular) from Handel's works on the intermediate day. This judicious arrangement has been followed ever since, and will again be adhered to at this year's Festival.

The solo singers announced are Mesdames Albani, Valleria, Trebelli, and Patey; Misses A. Williams and A. Marriott; Mrs. Suter; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maas, Mr. B. McGuckin, Mr. Santley, Signor Foli, Mr. F. King, and Mr. Bridson. Mr. Willing will preside at the organ, Mr. Best (of Liverpool) being the solo organist.

Preliminary practices have long been going on, and every preparation has been made for this week's public rehearsal and the three performances of next week.

The presiding energy and skill of Sir Michael Costa in conducting the army of nearly 4000 executants assembled at the Crystal Palace Handel Festivals have, in each instance, been essential conditions in the musical success thereof. It is, therefore, gratifying to read the announcement of his intended co-operation on this occasion. Further comment must be deferred until next week.

The twenty-seventh series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace closed a fortnight ago, and was supplemented, on Saturday last, by the usual benefit concert of Mr. Manns, the conductor. The programme included a selection from Mr. Mackenzie's opera, "Colomba," produced at Drury Lane Theatre, and noticed by us at the time.

Mr. Victor Buziau, in his evening concert at St. James's Hall last Saturday, had the aid of many distinguished vocalists; and in the instrumental portion he was, as solo violinist, associated among others with M. Joseph Hollman, violoncello, and Mlle. Nina Buziau, pianoforte.

The Royal Amateur Orchestral Society (conducted by Mr. G. Mount) gave a concert last Saturday evening in aid of the funds of the Royal Albert Hall Orphan Asylum.

The celebrated Cologne Choir (of male voices) reappeared on Monday afternoon, after an interval of many years. The fine singing of this choir on their previous visits to this country undoubtedly gave a good impulse to English chorus-singing,

which has for a long period reached a high point of excellence at the concerts of Mr. Henry Leslie. The excellent performances of the Cologne choristers—about ninety male voices—directed by Herr de Lange, were heard on Monday in part-songs and choruses of various styles. These were interspersed with violin solos by M. Musin, and Beethoven's "Adelaide," sung by Herr Westberg. Three more concerts were announced—also at St. James's Hall—during this week; the series closing on June 22.

The sixth of the present series of Richter concerts at St. James's Hall took place on Monday evening, when Madame Stepanoff made her first appearance in England, and made a very favourable impression by her performance of Saint-Saëns' second pianoforte concerto. The fine orchestra was heard to advantage in several pieces, including Dvorák's second "Slavonic Rhapsody," a characteristic work, that was given for the first time here.

Herr Lehmer gave an initial recital in the St. James's Hall New Room, on Tuesday last, able assistance being rendered by Herr Otto Leu, Mr. L. N. D'Egville, Madame de Tédada, and other artists.

The programme of Mr. George Watts's annual morning concert at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday included Madame Christine Nilsson's last appearance previous to her departure for America, besides other powerful attractions.

The St. Cecilia Society, conducted by Mr. Malcolm Lawson, gave its fourth public concert on Thursday at St. James's Hall.

Mr. Frederic Penna gave a Shakspearean and Musical Recital yesterday (Friday) evening at Steinway Hall. His recital included a scene from "Richard II.," a scene from "Othello," and seven scenes from "Macbeth," musical interludes being contributed by Madame Catherine Penna, Miss Marie Belval, and Herr Henseler.

Sir Michael Costa's oratorio, "Eli," is to be performed by Mr. Willing's choir at St. James's Hall this afternoon.

A concert in aid of the Hospital for Women takes place this (Saturday) afternoon at Grosvenor House. Princess Christian will be present.

A concert in aid of the funds of the Royal School for Officers' Daughters is to be given at the Royal Albert Hall this afternoon, the programme being an excellent one.

The miscellaneous concerts of this week have included those of Herr Bonawitz and Mr. H. Löhr (pianists), Mr. Aptommas (harpist), Miss E. Brandon, and Mr. Oswald (vocalists); and the first of two vocal recitals by Mr. and Mrs. Henschel.

Miss Henden-Warde will give a morning concert next Monday at the Collard and Collard's Pianoforte and Concert Rooms, 16, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square. She will be supported by several good artistes.

A concert, conducted by Signor Tito Mattei, is to be given at St. James's Hall next Tuesday evening in aid of the funds of the Earlswood Asylum, of which the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge are patrons.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

Though business is very inactive in most directions, it is not, as regards the Stock Exchange, without feature. Consols and the other national 3 per cents go on declining in value, just because it is more and more coming to be felt that 3 per cent stock will in time be superseded by stock bearing a lower rate of interest. Just in proportion as this view spreads the quotation of the 2½ per cent issue rises, for its amount is not only small, but purchasers are ready to take the stock upon, among other inducements, the undoubted prospect of the price steadily rising. The demand for the very highest class stocks is further demonstrated by the increased value of such issues as those of the Indian Government, the Bank of England, and the Metropolitan Board of Works. The best municipal stocks have also gained during the past week or ten days, and thus give additional concurring evidence in support of what has been said. It is quite different when we pass from investments to speculative securities. All the principal changes in the Foreign Market are adverse; and even Mexican stock, which should be rising, one would think, upon the confirmation by the Mexican Parliament of the agreement recently made, has gone back a little. British railways have, with slight variations, remained at the advanced level reached a week ago. In United States railways there has been a general rebound, chiefly in response to New York prices, the Transatlantic market conditions being more favourable in every way.

In Grand Trunk stocks speculation unfortunately continues, and notwithstanding the most undoubted evidence that speculators for the fall have gone too far for their safety, they continue to sell with such vigour and skill that they have further depressed prices. The point now under discussion is as to what may be the dividend on the third preference stock. It is, I think, agreed on both sides that there will be some, and as to how much it is simply impossible for anyone to estimate, whether from within or without the company. To holders of Grand Trunk stocks I would say—listen to no reports or circulars, but keep still. What your property earns, you will get; and by selling out and buying back at every turn of the market-wheel, you but harass yourself, and probably lose considerably. The Canada North-West Lands dividend is to be 2s. per share, which, considering the date of the instalment, is about equal to 5½ per cent for the year. The announcement has been received favourably, it being recognised that in the early days of such a company as this a moderate yield is all that could be expected, or is, indeed, desirable. The Hudson's Bay meeting is called for the 26th inst., and that of the Canada North-West Land is, I believe, to come off on the 29th. In both cases the reports and meetings are looked forward to with exceptional interest.

At the settlement which commenced this morning the supply of many descriptions of stock was deficient, and speculators for the fall had to pay premiums to delay delivery. This was particularly noticeable in some Grand Trunk stocks—such, for example, as the second preference. Of English railways the heavy classes seemed shortest. There was, however, very little effect produced upon prices by this experience, though Grand Trunk seconds to some extent responded. It was again noticeable that the outstanding business was limited in extent, and confined principally to but few stocks.—T. S.

Her Majesty's Judges and a large number of members of the Bar were entertained on the 7th inst. by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress to dinner in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House. The Lord Chancellor, who replied for the Judges, showed what an important part the Bench had played in contributing to the greatness of the Empire. Sir Hardinge Giffard spoke on behalf of the Bar.—The Lord Chief Justice of England has accepted an invitation from the New York Bar Association to be present at its next annual meeting. There are also rumours that a similar invitation will be sent by the Benchers of the Law Society of Upper Canada, who will request him to visit Toronto.

THE IMPERIAL CORONATION AT MOSCOW: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



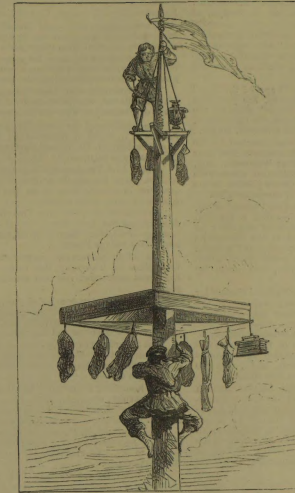
OFFERING MUGS FOR SALE.



CLIMBING THE POLE.



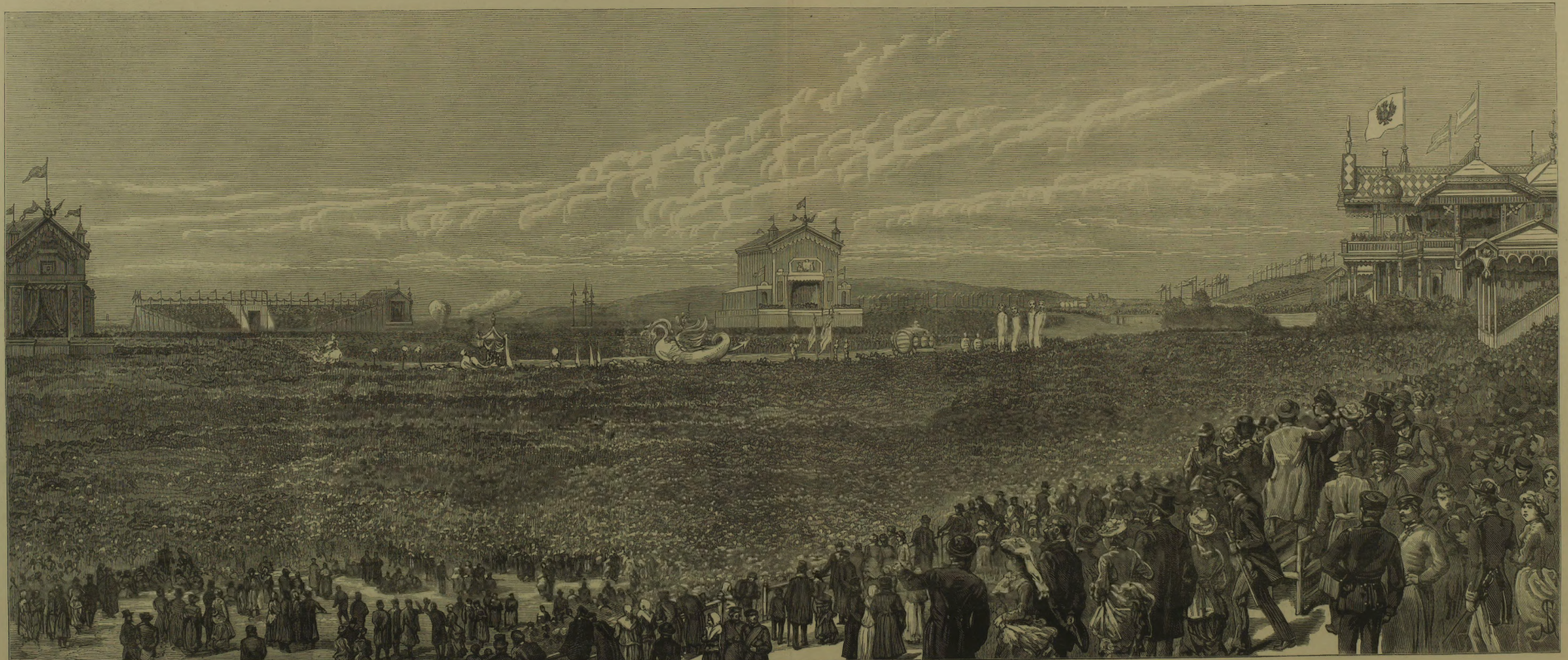
TEMPORARY THEATRE.



CLIMBING THE POLE.



PEASANT WITH BASKET OF FOOD.



POPULAR FETE IN THE KHODINSKY PARK, MOSCOW.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, June 12.

According to the popular belief, if rain falls on the day of St. Medard the weather will continue wet for the next forty days. This year we have had a wet St. Medard, and the unsettled and showery weather that we have had since has somewhat calmed that migrating distemper which is wont to become epidemic in Paris about this season. All hope is not yet lost, for it appears Saints Gervais and Protas have it in their power to repair the evil. It is to be hoped, for the sake not only of the Parisians, but also of the cosmopolitan visitors, who are now numerous, that the warm weather will return, so that the public may, without fear of rheumatism and catarrh, listen nightly to the colossal stupidities that are sung and recited in the cafés-concerts by Libert, Paulus, Bourges, and other international celebrities.

News from Tonquin is scarce, and it is reported, on what authority it would be difficult to say, that the despatches of the Agence Havas are made up at the Ministry of Marine. Meanwhile great preparations are being made in several ports for the dispatch of fresh troops, and, in order to complicate matters still further, the Extreme Left threatens to interpellate the Ministry.

The Chamber of Deputies has been occupied with the law on the reform of the magistracy and with the question of the legal falsification of wine. The vintage of 1882 was bad, and M. Laverne proposes to save it by voting a temporary and exceptional authorisation to alcoholise the wines of 1882 at the rate of 20f. a hectolitre of alcohol. The present price of alcohol being 150f. a hectolitre, the remedy is too dear, unless the Government takes some action. The Chamber seems to favour M. Laverne's bill; only, if it is voted, we must be more on our guard than ever against the wines of 1882.

The hearing of a very curious case was begun before the Tribunal of Correctional Police to-day. The facts are these. In 1877 an advertisement in *Le Petit Journal* announced "land for sale at 5f. a hectare, payable 1f. a month, in the free colony of Port Breton (Oceania). Rapid and sure fortune without leaving one's country. For particulars apply to the Marquis Du Breil de Rays, Consul of Bolivia, Château de Quineren en Baunolec (Finistère)." By circulars and speeches, and other means, the Marquis advertised his scheme well, and obtained about 1,800,000f. in subscriptions. The next step was to acquire some land in Oceania; and so, in September, 1881, the Marquis, through the intermediary of a mysterious notary of Marseilles, bought of the native king, Moragano, a part of New Ireland, nominally for 1500f., but really for two packets of tobacco, some hatchets, some pearls, and an old red coat. Thereupon, his conscience being at rest, the Marquis proceeded to spend his money joyously in the different capitals of Europe, while his agents enlisted colonists of all nationalities, who were finally dispatched in four wretched ships to Port Breton, under the American flag, in order to escape the difficulties of the usual emigration regulations. The emigrants were fed with rotten provisions, and, if any ventured to complain, the officers put on the thumb-screws and hoisted them to the mast-head. To make a long story short, some of the emigrants were abandoned at different points of the route, and of those landed at Port Breton several hundreds perished of starvation, for the island in question is uninhabitable. Some hundred got possession of one of the ships and drifted to Noumea, and some forty more were taken off the island by the French Consul at Sidney, when the French Government began to look into the matter. The Marquis is now charged with swindling, infringement of the laws on public companies, homicide by imprudence, and contravention of the emigration laws. Eleven accomplices will appear with him, and the case is so long and complicated that it will require a fortnight to hear it.

Victor Hugo has published the fifth and final volume of "La Légende des Siècles." The two first volumes of this immense work appeared in 1869, and two others in 1877. Together they form the only epopee that French literature possesses, a great and varied work that is acquired to letters, and which it is no longer useful to criticise. The new volume that has just appeared was not, of course, written yesterday, but nevertheless it is the work of the poet's old age. It will certainly not add to Hugo's glory any more than "L'âne" or "Torquemada," and other recent publications that bear too evident marks of senility. It is interesting, doubtless, to examine the historical, moral, and theological theories of Victor Hugo set forth in the previous volumes of "La Légende des Siècles," but in this last volume all these theories seemed to be resumed in pages of virulent and interminable abuse of kings and priests. Really the poet seems no longer master either of his form or his thoughts; the one is feeble, and the other obscure and tangled. Happily, Victor Hugo's fame and work are great enough not to be impaired by the mistakes of a glorious decadence.

The marriage of M. Maurice Ephrussi and Mlle. Hélène de Rothschild was celebrated with great splendour of toilets and equipages at the synagogue of the Rue de la Victoire last Wednesday. Nowadays, the finest marriages in Paris are those of the Jews, and each time that millions are allied to millions the revenge of Israel becomes more striking. T. C.

The Emperor of Germany on Monday morning reviewed the regiment of the Garde du Corps at Potsdam, and afterwards lunched with the officers. The Empress left Berlin last week for Coblenz.—Herr von Bennigsen, the leader of the National Liberal party, has resigned his seat in the German Parliament and in the Prussian Diet.—The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has adopted the Ems Canal Bill by 228 against 111 votes. On Tuesday the German Parliament approved the Budget for 1884-5. An Imperial Message was then read, closing the Session.

The Khedive arrived on Sunday morning at Alexandria, and took up his summer residence there. Unusual preparations were made to give him a warm welcome.—Suleiman Bey Daoud, who was condemned to death for complicity in the burning of Alexandria, was hanged last Saturday morning in the middle of the ruins of the Great Square.

A telegram from San Francisco states that the solar eclipse on the 6th ult. was very successfully observed by the English, American, and Continental astronomers stationed on Caroline Island, the sky being beautifully clear at the time.

The Agent-General for South Australia, Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., has received the following telegram from the Government in Adelaide, dated the 8th inst.:—"Mr. Coles has tabled a motion of want of confidence in the Government, which was lost without a division. The debate lasted three days."—It is stated in a Melbourne telegram that the Government of Victoria, with the other colonial Administrations, is taking steps with a view to urge upon the Home Government the importance of annexing the New Hebrides, the Solomon Islands, and other groups in the Pacific.—The authorities of the Melbourne University have awarded the silver medal of the Cobden Club for 1882 to Reginald Stephen, and that for 1883 to Frederick William Morris Woodward, they being adjudged the writers of the best essays on political economy in the two years named.

THE CHURCH.

The Rev. B. F. Westcott, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, has been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to be one of his chaplains.

A new church for the deaf and dumb, dedicated to St. Barnabas, was opened on Monday at Deptford by the Bishop of Carlisle, acting on behalf of the Bishop of the diocese. Mrs. Bowring, of Blackheath, and Mr. W. J. Evelyn, of Wotton, were the principal contributors.

The Company appointed for the revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament finished their seventy-ninth session yesterday week at the Jerusalem Chamber. The Company carried the final review of their work as far as the end of Exodus xxvii.

The fine five-light east window of the Chapel of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, has just been filled with very fine representations in stained glass of the Agony in the garden, Christ bearing the cross, the Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension. The artists are Messrs. Mayer.

Nearly 1800 members of Church choirs attached to the Worcester Archidiaconal Church Choral Association held their fourth triennial festival in the Cathedral at Worcester, and, notwithstanding a rainy morning, the cathedral doors were besieged early. The number of church choirs joining in the festival was sixty-three, and the number of choristers 1700.

The Albert Hall, Sheffield, was crowded on Tuesday night, when the working men of Sheffield presented a splendid cabinet of cutlery to the Archbishop of York as a mark of esteem and admiration, and a recognition of the services he has rendered to the cause of truth and morality in the town. The Vicar of Sheffield presided, and the presentation, which included a beautifully illuminated address, was made by George Badger, a working man.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the National Society for the Promotion of the Education of the Poor, on Tuesday, the Archbishop of Canterbury stated that during the past twelve years five millions had been spent on Church schools, and last year there was an increase of 48,000 in the number of scholars. A resolution approving of the principles of the society was proposed by Sir Stafford Northcote, seconded by Viscount Cranbrook, and agreed to. Mr. Hubbard, M.P., and the Bishops of Winchester and Bath and Wells also spoke.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the English Church Union was observed by a number of special services on Thursday week. The annual meeting of the Union was held at the Freemasons' Tavern in the afternoon—the Hon. C. L. Wood, president, in the chair. An address, signed by 800 chairmen and officers of the branches of the Union, was presented to the president by Archdeacon Denison. The evening meeting of the Union was given up to hold a general meeting to protest against the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.

Canon the Hon. A. Anson, Rector of Woolwich, who has resigned his living in order to engage, at his own cost, in missionary work among the settlers now flocking in great numbers into the wheat-growing prairies of North-West Canada, proposes to spend two months of the present summer in visiting the locality, making inquiries, and arranging his plans, after which he will return to England to organise a band of mission workers, and proceed with them to the field of operations next spring.

From the annual report and accounts of the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for the year ending Dec. 31, 1882, it appears that the grants during the twelve months amounted to £26,200, to meet benefactions to the amount of £28,885 13s. 6d., making a total of £55,085 13s. 6d. applied to the augmentation of eighty-nine poor benefices with an income under £200 per annum. The governors have been unable to make grants to meet all the numerous benefactions recently offered to the board on behalf of particular benefices. The sum available for distribution in 1883 is £16,876 8s. 5d.

Collections in aid of the London hospitals were taken last Sunday throughout the metropolitan churches and chapels. At St. Paul's, where the Lord Mayor attended in state in the forenoon, the collections at the three services amounted to £240. At Westminster Abbey, where the Lord Mayor attended in the afternoon, and where Archdeacon Farrar preached in the evening, the total collections were £282, being nearly £50 more than was collected last year. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Archdeacon Farrar preached in the morning, and the sum of £156 was collected. At the Chapel Royal, St. James's, the collection was £63; and at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, £99. At the synagogues the collections were made on Saturday. The Rev. A. B. Davis, chief minister of the Sydney Hebrew Congregation, preached at the Great Synagogue, Duke's-place, and the collection exceeded £250. It is anticipated that the aggregate sum collected in the synagogues will not fall short of £1000. At the Metropolitan Tabernacle, where Mr. Spurgeon preached, the collections amounted to £218.

The Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors' Company on Monday evening entertained a numerous party in their hall, in celebration of "Election Day" at their school.

There were 2608 births and 1400 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 86 above, and the deaths 52 below, the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 3 from smallpox, 76 from measles, 31 from scarlet fever, 22 from diphtheria, 23 from whooping-cough, 10 from enteric fever, 2 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 27 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and not one either from typhus or from simple cholera. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had steadily declined from 402 to 246 in the four preceding weeks, further fell to 226 last week; 119 resulted from bronchitis, and 74 from pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 61 deaths; 48 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 26 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 10 from drowning, and 7 of infants under one year of age from suffocation.

Her Majesty's screw-corvette Calypso was launched at Chatham Dockyard on the 7th inst. The Calypso, which has been nearly two years in building, is intended to be employed as a fast cruiser, and has been constructed almost entirely of steel, by which great strength and lightness are combined. She is 235 ft. in length and 46½ ft. in breadth, with a tonnage of 2765. Being unarmoured, she is useless for defensive operations, but for offensive purposes she will carry an armament of heavy guns. With engines of 3000-horse power, she is expected to steam sixteen knots an hour. Mrs. Watson, the wife of Admiral Watson, superintendent of the dockyard, named the vessel; and on the Calypso entering the harbour the spectators set up loud cheers, the band of the Royal Marines playing "Rule Britannia."—The Riachuelo, a steel armour-clad turret-ship, built for the Imperial Brazilian Government, was launched on the same day from Messrs. Samuda's works at Poplar. Her displacement is 5700 tons, her horse power 6000, with an estimated speed of fifteen knots; and her principal armament will consist of four 20-ton Whitworth breech-loading guns.

HOME NEWS.

The State Apartments at Windsor Castle are closed.

The Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer will open the Royal Agricultural Society's show, to be held at Limerick on the 23rd inst. They will also be present at a dinner and ball.

The 23rd Middlesex Volunteer Battalion (Lieut.-Colonel Routledge) will in future be called officially the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regiment.

A severe storm broke over Manchester yesterday week. A large warehouse was set on fire by lightning. Violent thunderstorms are reported from other parts of the country.

The sentries who have for some time been doing duty at the Law Courts were withdrawn last Saturday. The military guard at Somerset House has also been dispensed with.

The Exhibition and Loan Collection of Irish Lace, at the Mansion House, will be opened on Monday, June 25, by the Duke of Connaught who will be accompanied by the Duchess.

The members of the South-Eastern Circuit entertained Mr. Justice A. L. Smith at dinner at the Albion Hotel on Tuesday, in celebration of his recent elevation to the judicial bench. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. R. Bulwer, Q.C., M.P.

A Civil List Pension of £70 per annum has been conferred on Mrs. Scott Russell, the widow of the eminent engineer and inventor, in consideration of her late husband's services to the science of naval architecture.

Established in 1847, the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutions has now 269 bodies in association, with a membership of 53,460. Last year 28,250 volumes of books were lent to the village libraries.

The 200th consecutive representation of "The Rivals" took place on Thursday, this being considerably the longest and most successful run ever attained of Sheridan's brilliant play.

Professor Newton concluded yesterday week, at University College, his interesting course of lectures on the "Domestic Arts Among the Greeks and Romans," with an account of the cultivation of the olive and the vine.

Last Saturday the newly-elected Town Council of Croydon held their first meeting at the Townhall, for the purpose of electing the first Mayor. Mr. J. S. Balfour, M.P. for Tamworth, was chosen.

The honour of a baronetcy has been offered to Mr. Thomas Dyson Hornby, chairman of the Mersey Dock Board, who has, however, declined the offer. A former Mayor of Liverpool, Mr. W. B. Forwood, has accepted a knighthood.

Mr. George W. E. Russell, M.P., has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, in succession to Mr. Hibbert, who has become Under-Secretary at the Home Office.

The Company of Grocers have granted £100, and the Merchant Taylors' Company £10 10s., to the funds of the London School of Medicine for Women, Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square.

It was decided, at a large meeting at Coventry on Monday night, to revive the "Lady Godiva" pageant on the August Bank Holiday. The last celebration, six years ago, was considered a great success.

Mr. Garratt, chairman of the Markets Committee, stated at a meeting of the Court of Common Council that every effort was being made to make the new fish market a success. He was glad to report that the consignments of fish were increasing.

Earl Percy, M.P., has accepted the office of President of the Royal Archaeological Institute, which lately became vacant by the death of Lord Talbot de Malahide. The annual meeting will take place at Lewes on July 31.

An "Alpine Village" bazaar, in aid of the extension of St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, was held on Thursday and Friday at the Chelsea Vestry-hall, King's-road. It was opened by Countess Cadogan.

The annual report of the trustees of the British Museum shows that 767,402 persons visited the general collections during 1882, and a total of 963,869 visited the Museum, including the visitors to the reading-room and other departments for study and research.

Mr. J. Winfield Bonser, of the North-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed Attorney-General of the Straits Settlements, to reside at Singapore. Mr. Bonser, who was formerly Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, was bracketed Senior Classic in 1870, and called to the Bar in 1872.

A serious collision occurred last Saturday morning, during a fog, between the Channel mail-steamer Wave and a French barque. The former was much damaged, and one of the passengers was killed by the falling mast. The barque suffered but little injury.

Mr. Alderman Roe, the Liberal candidate for the borough of Derby, was on Monday elected without opposition.—Mr. Hampden Whalley, who has represented Peterborough since the last general election, has announced his intention of retiring from the representation of that city.

Miss H. B. Richardson, who has been placed by the Canadian Government in charge of the Female Immigration Department at Quebec, sailed for Canada on the 7th inst. with a number of domestic servants. Any communications on the subject may be addressed to Miss Richardson, at the Government Immigration Agency, Point Lévis, Quebec.

A state concert having been fixed for Wednesday, June 27, the Duke of Teck, president of the society, has, with the consent of the council, postponed the evening fête at the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens from Wednesday, June 27, to Thursday, June 28, to enable himself and Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, with others, to attend the fête.

Dr. McAlister, M.D., Professor of Anatomy in Trinity College, Dublin, has accepted the appointment of Professor of Anatomy in Cambridge University.—The Dublin University summer commencements will take place in Trinity College on the 29th inst. Lord Wolseley will be given the honorary degree of LL.D., and will be entertained at dinner.

The Royal Botanic Society of London held its first show on Wednesday, at the Gardens, Regent's Park. This exhibition is most properly designed to put on view a higher and more interesting class of plants than is commonly displayed. Roses there were of superb excellence, fuchsias and pelargoniums as fine as they could be; but the charm and the supremacy of the competition lay in the orchids, the stove flowers, the foliage plants, and rarer species generally.

The Queensland Royal Mail steamer Chyebassa left Plymouth for Queensland on the 6th inst., having on board 345 souls, equal to 293 statute adults. The Hannah Landles left Glasgow for Queensland on the same day, having on board 176 families, 148 single men, and 57 single women. The Agent-General for the Cape sent out 77 emigrants in the Arab, which sailed from Southampton on the 8th inst. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Ellora, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in February last.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Graced by the presence of the Peeresses who filled the galleries, conspicuous in the central balcony to the left of the Throne being H.R.H. the Princess of Wales with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, budding into manhood, and the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, the House of Lords appeared at its best when the sun shone through the stained-glass windows last Monday afternoon upon an exceptionally large and distinguished gathering. The Bill Legalising Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister was the attraction. It was to give countenance to this measure of marriage reform that the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Albany took their accustomed seats early on the front cross-bench; and it was to signify public approval of the change that the Earl of Rosebery and Lord Brabourne presented formidable rolls of petitions, while Earl Granville subsequently read a prayer in its favour from the agents of our Colonies, which sanction the union in question. On the other hand, it was obvious that the petitions against the bill brought to the table by the radiant Earl of Carnarvon and the resolute Duke of Buccleuch reflected the sentiments of a whole host of peers, in addition to their Spiritual Lordships, who quite thronged the Bishops' benches. Apposite in a manner was it that Monday should have seen the virtual success of this vexed measure, Monday being the day when Mr. Bright, who recently dealt so doughty a blow against its ecclesiastical adversaries, was greeted by Birmingham with an effusion seldom accorded in this country to statesmen. Necessarily, little that was new could be said on this well-threshed question. But it may be remarked that the Earl of Dalhousie, whose chief argument in support of the bill was that Great Britain was almost alone in declaring such marriages illegal, was commendably clear and logical,

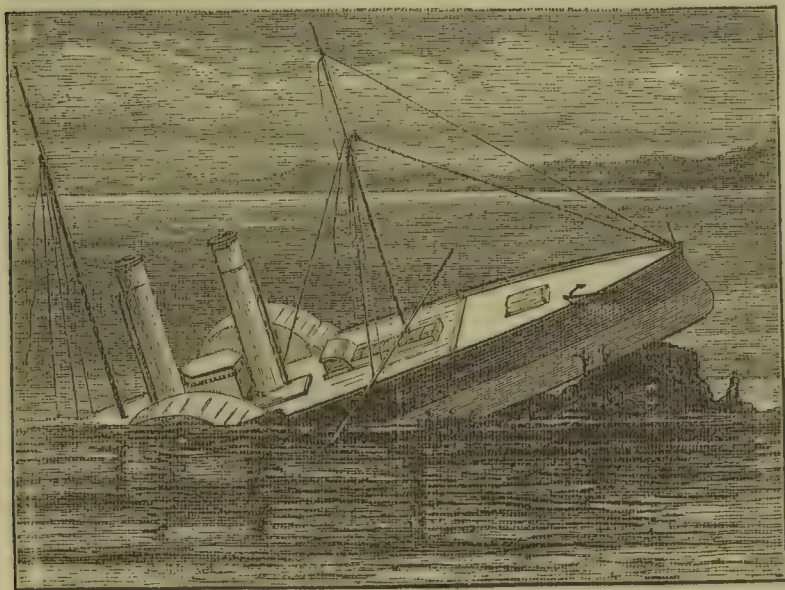
firm and brief, as its leading advocate; and Earl Cairns made one of his very best speeches, soundly conceived, and delivered with exemplary distinctness and rhetorical fervour, in moving its rejection. The opposition of this illustrious legal luminary was somewhat counterbalanced by Lord Bramwell's downright and broadly facetious declaration for the change, albeit the latter learned Judge brought down upon himself censure on the score of joking and buffoonery from the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a mild rebuke from the silver-voiced Lord Coleridge. The Bishop of Rochester, having given chapter and verse for his opinion that the poor of a London parish of which he formerly had charge took no interest in the matter, the division took place. It was not a Party division, many Conservative Peers being found among the 165 contents, and some Liberals, including Lord Selborne and Lord Coleridge among the 158 non-contents. Remarkably loud and hearty, however, were the cheers that broke out when it was known that the bill had been read a second time by a majority of seven. This majority forms the most conclusive answer to the eloquent peroration of Earl Cairns.

The continued popularity of the International Fisheries Exhibition at South Kensington rendered of especial interest the Sea Fisheries Bill, of which Lord Sudley secured the second reading in the House of Lords on Tuesday. By a code of regulations agreed to by Great Britain, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, and the Netherlands, it is proposed to prevent the use of the "devil," a kind of sharpened anchor, at the bows of a trawler for cutting the nets of drifters in the North Sea; and to exercise a police supervision of the North Sea Fisheries, including, it is hoped, a control of the "Coopers" or "floating grog-shops," which are a fruitful source of mis-

chief and disturbance. Various other subjects were touched upon in Tuesday's sitting, among them the ever-recurring question of the state of the Army. It may be strongly doubted whether noble Lords are either prudent or patriotic in constantly returning to the theme of recruiting if they have no better suggestions to offer than Lord Ellenborough had.

The Commons, led by Mr. Gladstone, let slip a reasonable means of reducing election expenses on the 7th inst. Protesting his friendliness to the proposal as an abstract question, the Prime Minister yet saw fit to resist the amendment of the Corrupt Practices Bill by the insertion of a clause making boroughs and counties pay the expenses of their own returning officers. Mr. Broadhurst's motion was rejected by 247 against 80 votes ere the bill reached the Committee stage. It is hard to reconcile the course pursued on this point by Mr. Gladstone with mere professions of Liberal principles; and it is singular, to say the least, that a Liberal Premier should have closed an avenue by which a due proportion of working men members might have entered the house in the future.

Mercilessly assailed now and again by Sir Wilfrid Lawson from the Radical ranks, and at any moment liable to voluble attack from the corner occupied by the restless and irrepressible "Fourth Party," Mr. Gladstone hardly finds the position of his Ministry improved. The employment of Mr. Errington as an amateur Ambassador to the Vatican has again and again been animadverted upon by Lord Randolph Churchill as an inexpedient form of secret negotiation with the Pope; and on the 7th Mr. Gladstone was impelled to promise that the notes of his interviews should be published by the Foreign Office. Then the Prime Minister's proposition to commute the annuities which were formerly to have been granted for two lives to Lord Wolseley and Lord Alcester for their services in



H.M.S. LIVELY ON THE HEN AND CHICKENS ROCKS NEAR STORNOWAY.

Egypt to lump sums of £30,000 and £25,000, respectively, has led to renewed haggling. Although Sir Stafford Northcote, while condemning the war, earnestly spoke for these grants, and Mr. Cowen followed in the wake of the leader of the Opposition, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Mr. Parnell's colleagues were so successful in opposing them that the consideration of the votes had to be postponed from Friday se'nnight to Monday evening. Even then the grants were not sanctioned until the House had divided upon the motions of Mr. Macfarlane and Mr. Labouchere to reduce the sums to £12,500 each, which was the gift made to Sir Frederick Roberts after his masterly march from Cabul to the relief of Candahar. The naval and military chiefs of the Egyptian Expedition, however, had the satisfaction of knowing that their £25,000 and £30,000 were finally voted by large majorities.

The Government scarcely came with flying colours either out of the Suleiman Sami controversy. Seeing, indeed, that the alleged arch-offender in Egypt, Arabi Pasha, got off with exile, it is not easy to perceive the consistency of allowing Suleiman Sami to be sentenced to death on the 7th inst. for giving the signal for the burning of Alexandria after the bombardment. Joining forces for the nonce with Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Stafford Northcote and the other leaders of the Opposition on the 8th inst. pressed the Government to stay the execution. But the Premier declined to interfere. The sentence on Suleiman was carried out on Saturday. Sir Stafford Northcote on Monday made this fact the grounds for a motion for the adjournment in order to put further questions to the Government, on behalf of whom Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice said honest people should rejoice because "a bad and wicked man has gone to his account." Without culling the flowers of rhetoric strewn by Lord Randolph Churchill on the other side, it may be said that Mr. Gladstone contented himself with basing his defence of the action of the Government in the matter on the advice of Lord Dufferin, Sir E. Malet, and Major Macdonald. The subject was ultimately dropped; but the differences of opinion occasioned by the execution of Suleiman Sami show that the Ministry is far from having got rid of its Egyptian troubles yet.

One of the most hopeful debates on Ireland that have taken place for some time brought Ministerialists and the Opposition into comparative harmony on Tuesday. It arose from a motion made by Lord George Hamilton to give greater effect to the purchase clauses of the Land Act by establishing a central and a local authority, the latter empowered to levy rates to provide funds for the loans. Mr. Parnell supported the motion. Mr. Trevelyan gave reassuring figures as to the working of the present purchase system; but consented to accept the motion of the noble Lord if he would withdraw its "immediate" application. Mr. Gladstone subsequently acquiesced in the substitution of the word "early," as suggested by Sir Stafford Northcote. May it be hoped that this substantial agreement on one point betokens the much-to-be-desired co-operation of Parties in the settlement of all remaining Irish grievances. The novel zeal of the House for business was further exemplified on Wednesday by the second reading of Mr. McCoan's bill for the election of Irish Poor-law Guardians triennially by ballot; and by the adoption by a majority of 107 of Sir J. Pease's amendment adverse to Mr. Burt's measure for effecting a change thus soon in the Employers' Liability Act.

WRECK OF H.M.S. LIVELY.

The Admiralty despatch-vessel, H.M.S. Lively, a gun-boat of 900 tons, attached to the Channel Squadron, has lately been employed in the Hebrides, under Commander Parr, for the conveyance to different islands of the Royal Commissioners, Lord Napier of Ettrick and others, appointed to inquire into the distressed condition of the poor "Crofters" or peasantry, in Skye, Lewis, Harris, Uist, and other parts of the West Highland archipelago. On Thursday of last week, about nine o'clock in the evening, when the Lively, with the Royal Commissioners, the newspaper reporters, and other visitors on board, was entering the bay to approach Stornoway, the chief place of Lewis, she ran upon the Hen and Chickens Rocks, and has become a total wreck. All those on board, passengers, crew, and officers, got safely ashore, and saved their personal baggage; the Royal Commissioners were hospitably entertained by Lady Matheson, at Stornoway. When the tide ebbed, the keel of the vessel as far as the paddle-box was high and dry on the rocks. It was then seen that the stern under the water-mark was completely smashed. The vessel was full of water, except the fore part, and her stern deck, cabin, and flag-pole, but not the flag itself, were under water. Her keel and planking at the fore part are completely gone, and there is a large rock right through her amidships. She is heeled over to the starboard at an angle of over 45 deg., with her bow high up in the air. The water in the neighbourhood is very deep, and the rocks small, and had the ship been steered her own breadth to either side she would have been safe. The Admiralty sent H.M.S. Jackal and two other steamers to render what assistance they could, at least in saving the ship's stores. We are indebted to Mr. Horace Beevor for the sketch that shows the position of the vessel. The Lively was the vessel in which His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, while holding office as Inspector of Naval Reserves, made his cruise of duty, in mid-winter, all round the northern coasts of Great Britain.

THE KILMAINHAM EXECUTIONS.

On Saturday morning at eight o'clock Timothy Kelly, the last of the Invincibles who was sentenced to death for the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, was executed. The arrangements for the execution were the same as on the occasions of the hanging of Kelly's co-conspirators Brady, Curley, Fagan, and Caffrey. There were about a thousand persons assembled outside the walled precinct of the jail. The demeanour of the people was very quiet and orderly. There were no relatives of the condemned man in the crowd. All that could be seen from outside was the hoisting of the black flag. The executioner, Marwood, did his terrible work in the usual manner, in the presence of the sub-sheriff, the governor of the jail, and some other officials, with the newspaper reporters. Our illustration of the scaffold and gallows needs little further comment; but it should be observed that the hanging is effected by suddenly letting down the platform upon which the condemned man stands, when his body falls the length of the rope, disappearing into the pit beneath the scaffold.

The Rede Lecture was given on Tuesday, in the Senate House, at Cambridge, by Professor Huxley, the subject being "The Origin of the Existing Forms of Animal Life, Construction or Evolution."



THE PLACE OF EXECUTION IN KILMAINHAM JAIL.

THE NEW YORK SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

An illustration and descriptive account of the great suspension bridge over the strait, called the East River, dividing Brooklyn, Long Island, from the City of New York, appeared in our Journal three weeks ago. The opening ceremony, on the 24th ult., was attended by the President of the United States, Mr. Chester Arthur, the Governor of the State of New York, the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn, and some of the United States' Ministers, Senators, and military and naval officers high in rank, with several of the Foreign Consuls. The Seventh and Twenty-third regiments of the Army and New York State Militia formed the escort and guard of honour for the procession walking over the bridge from New York to Brooklyn, while salutes were fired by the guns of the United States' ships of war lying off the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and by the forts and batteries in New York harbour. Our illustration is a view of the scene below the bridge, with some of the ships firing a salute. At the terminal station on the Brooklyn side, there was a ceremonial presentation of the bridge to the municipalities of both cities, by Vice-President Kingsley, on behalf of the Bridge Trustees; and speeches were made by Mayor Edson and Mayor Low, the Hon. A. S. Hewitt, and the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs. In the evening there was a Presidential reception, Governor Cleveland assisting, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and there was a splendid illumination and display of fireworks on the bridge. This great undertaking, as we stated the other day, has been twelve years in progress; the engineer who designed and began it, the late Mr. Roebling, died of overwork; and his son, who continued the task, has suffered a total break-down of health and strength. He was prevented by illness from being present at the opening ceremony; but it is said that his wife, a woman of rare intellectual powers, and of still more remarkable courage and energy, who some time since devoted herself to the study of mechanical and engineering science, has of late been the actual superintendent of the work. This is an example, we believe, unique in the history of similar constructions, and one that does honour to American women, and to their sex all over the world.

The eighty-seventh annual conference of the Methodist New Connection began its sittings in South-street Chapel, Sheffield, on Monday. The Rev. W. Longbottom (Hanley), president, occupied the chair; and, after the usual devotional services, the Rev. T. Rider was elected president during the ensuing year.

Some festivities, marking the progress of Newnham College, Cambridge, took place there on Saturday last, the occasion being the opening of the new library, and the presentation to the College of a portrait of Miss Clough, the Lady Principal of the College since its establishment. The portrait is the result of a subscription amongst past and present students of the college, Mr. W. B. Richmond being the artist. The Vice-Chancellor and a large number of dignitaries of the University were present at the ceremony in the library. The library is on the ground floor of the new wing just added to the South Hall. The number of students is now eighty-three.—Mathematical Tripos, Part I., 1883: Women.—The examiners have declared the following candidates to have acquitted themselves so as to deserve honours: Collier, Newnham; Newman, Newnham; Perrin, Girton; Sprague, Girton. Allowed the ordinary degree—Dove, Girton; Galienga, Girton.



OPENING OF THE NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN SUSPENSION BRIDGE.



SKETCHES AT THE POLO PONY RACE AT HURLINGHAM.

MADAME ADELINA PATTI.

Madame Adelina Patti was born at Madrid, her mother having been a Spaniard and her father an Italian. The family removed to America when their daughter was a very young child. She appeared in public while still youthful, but withdrew for the purpose of further study. She soon afterwards obtained great success at New York, first in the title-character of "Lucia di Lammermoor," and afterwards in other parts. It was in 1861 that Madame Patti first appeared in England, at the Royal Italian Opera, as Amina in "La Sonnambula." Her career since then has been a series of uninterrupted triumphs; for some years only in operas of a light or mixed character. In musical comedy she was and is unrivalled. As Rosina in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," Zerlina in "Don Giovanni," Catarina in "Les Diamants de la Couronne," Dinorah in Meyerbeer's opera so named—not to mention others—her refined humour and graceful coquetry, united to her splendid vocalisation, form a combination such as was never before realised. In recent seasons Madame Patti has manifested histrionic powers of a more serious kind. In the later scenes for Margherita, in Gounod's "Faust," as Semiramide, Aida, Zelika in "L'Africaine," Juliet in Gounod's Shakespearian opera, Leonora in "Il Trovatore," and in other instances, this great artist has displayed rare capacity for the expression of tragic emotion, and this without any loss of her former powers in musical comedy. Her pure and sympathetic quality of voice, extensive compass, brilliant execution, perfect intonation, and refined style, have never been surpassed, and have rarely been equalled. Madame Patti has added to her operatic successes those gained by her as an oratorio singer, in which capacity—at Crystal Palace Handel Festivals and at the Birmingham and other provincial festivals—she has proved her versatility as well as her excellence.

Madame Patti's recent career in America has been one of unparalleled success.

POLO PONY RACES AT HURLINGHAM.

In the recreation grounds or park of the Hurlingham Club, on Saturday last, a series of polo races, open to those belonging to members of the Polo Club of Hurlingham and that of Ranelagh, took place in sight of a fashionable assembly of visitors, numbering at least four thousand ladies and gentlemen. Three were hurdle-races with six flights of hurdles in each race, the course being one mile and a quarter, except in the match between Mr. C. R. Durant's pony Lucky, and Mr. H. de Windt's Umbrella, which was over a course of a mile and a half. The prize, £40, was in this instance won by Umbrella, skilfully ridden by Mr. Gratwicke, beating Lucky by ten lengths. The Pavilion Cup, value £30, was won by The Boy, a pony owned by Mr. B. L. Lutwyche, beating Mr. Wolfe's mare Judy, Mr. H. C. Bentley's Golden King, and Mr. J. Forster's True Lass, with other competitors. For the Mulgrave Cup, value £25, six ponies started, but three of them slipped and fell, throwing their riders, who were not much hurt; and the result was that Umbrella walked over the course. The principal flat race, of one mile, for the Hurlingham prize cup, worth £30, was the most exciting contest of the day. Nine ponies started, the favourite being Heather Bell, the winner of this prize last year, a pony belonging to Mr. G. Hayhurst; but this time it was beaten by Judy, though only by half a length. There was also a flat race (maiden race) for the Ladies' Cup, and ten ponies competed in this; the winner proved to be Mr. C. C. Ellis's Lady Anne, after a close race with Mr. H. Naylor Leyland's Little John and Mr. A. Peat's Planchette. Captain the Hon. W. Monson acted as judge, and Captain Walter Smythe as starter. The band of the 4th Hussars was in attendance. Our sketches, taken on the ground, show how much the ponies were petted and caressed by some of the ladies, and how much care was taken in measuring and weighing; Mr. E. H. Baldoock and Mr. T. S. Kennedy were clerks of the course, and Mr. J. E. Harbridge was clerk of the scales.

The Gaiety Theatre of Varieties in Manchester has been totally destroyed by fire.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though the weather on the chief day at Ascot last week was a little dull and threatening, there was nothing really to complain of in this respect, and the whole meeting was a grand success from start to finish. Tristan set the seal on his fame by winning the Gold Cup very easily from Dutch Oven and two others. He showed a good deal of temper prior to the start, and tried to bolt at the fatal hotel turn, where so many horses have extinguished the hopes of their backers by running out of the course, but Fordham handled him to perfection, and he finished gamely enough. "The Demon," however, did not care to ride him again in the Hardwicke Stakes on the following day, so Webb had the mount. This time the horse was as amiable as possible, and repeated his success of last year without any difficulty. Iroquois, who had not been seen on a racecourse since the end of 1881, was second, and Dutch Oven and Shrewsbury were also amongst the beaten lot. Tristan has now won upwards of £17,000 in stakes for Mr. Lefevre, and his next meeting with Barcalaine will excite great interest. Faugh-a-Ballagh's race with the Irish crack did not prevent him from winning the Alexandra Plate on the Friday, but, even in receipt of 12 lb., it took him all his time to beat Wallenstein. The three victories of Galliard during the week have placed him firmly at the head of the St. Leger quotations, for which Elzevir was well backed after his meritorious success in the Royal Hunt Cup, and Chislehurst had plenty of friends after he had disposed of a somewhat ordinary field in the Rous Memorial. Highland Chief, who had no engagement at Ascot, is second favourite, and his conformation seems admirably adapted for the Doncaster course, whilst the gigantic Hamako, though still very backward, did sufficiently well against Galliard to encourage the hope that time will work wonders for him. Wild Thyme carried off the chief honours amongst the two-year-olds, and her victory in the New Stakes, under a 7-lb. penalty, shows her to be considerably better than was generally supposed. Offspring somewhat disappointed his connections in this race, and seems to lack staying power; whilst the bookmakers had one of the very few "turns up" of the four days when Eastern Empress proved too good for Camel and five others in the Windsor Castle Stakes. Whilst writing of the juveniles, we must not forget Prince William, a son of Hermit, who proved good enough to beat three such flyers as Reputation, Eastern Empress, and Brag in the Queen's Stand Plate.

The annual sale of yearlings bred at the Beenhams House stud took place on Saturday last. Unfortunately, the attendance was only small, and many of the youngsters were almost given away, so, under the circumstances, an average of 258 guineas for twenty-seven lots must be considered fairly satisfactory. Mr. W. G. Stevens was the chief buyer, and, on behalf probably of one of his employers, gave 1850 guineas for a grand brown colt by Beauclerc—Strategy. Nothing else approached this price; indeed, only three others reached 500 guineas.

County and other less important cricket-matches proceed merrily. Surrey has obtained a grand victory over Middlesex by ten wickets, Messrs. W. W. Read (73), Koller (53), Pearson (58), and Ridley (53) doing most of the scoring for their respective sides. Barratt and Johnson bowled exceedingly well for the winners. Lancashire, for which Mr. Hornby (62), who seems in his old form again this season, was top scorer, has defeated Notts by nine wickets; and Yorkshire, thanks mainly to Bates (79) and Lockwood (59), has made a sad exhibition of Kent, the hop county losing by an innings and 131 runs; Harrison, a new man, bowled remarkably well for the winners. Mr. Hornby (28 and, not out, 52) was again to the fore in the match between Lancashire and the M.C.C., which the county won by ten wickets, despite the capital batting of Flowers (45).

A so-called contest between the Moseley and Blackheath Harriers, but which was in reality a series of competitions between the best men in Birmingham and London, took place at the Aston Lower Grounds, Birmingham, on Saturday last, when the representatives of the midland town won by five points. Some grand performances were accomplished, notably that of W.

Birkett, who won the Half-Mile in the splendid time of 1 min. 57 4-5th sec.

The annual bicycle-races between the London B.C. and Cambridge University B.C. were brought off at Cambridge on Saturday, when all three events fell to the Londoners, who scored their first victory since 1879.

The marriage of Colonel the Hon. Alexander Stewart, R.H.A., third son of George, eighth Earl of Galloway, K.T., and brother of the present Peer, with Miss Adela Loder, younger daughter of Mr. Loder, M.P., of Witlebury Lodge, Northamptonshire, was celebrated by special license at St. George Church, Hanover-square, on Tuesday afternoon.

A collection of water-colour drawings by modern artists has been put together at the picture-gallery connected with the free museum at Brighton, and was opened on Wednesday by the Deputy-Mayor. The exhibition forms one of a series that has been regularly held in the gallery since its opening, ten years ago.

The festival dinner in aid of the funds of the Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution was held on Tuesday evening in the Goldsmiths' Hall; Mr. John Gray, the Prime Warden, presided. In reply to the toast of his health, the Treasurer stated that the Institution had some £20,000 funded, and announced donations, including that of the Goldsmiths' Company, to the amount of £3600.

New colours were presented on Wednesday by Lady Brownlow to the 4th Lincolnshire Battalion, quartered at Grantham, in the beautiful park at Belton. In the evening a ball was given by the officers, and on the following day the men enjoyed themselves in athletic sports. In 1854 a similar ceremony took place in Belton Park, when Lady Marian Alford, the mother of the present Lord Brownlow, presented the old colours.

The statistics of emigration from England to places out of Europe for the month ending May 31, give a total of 67,663 emigrants, as against 70,626 during the corresponding period of last year. These are made up of 17,234 foreigners, 139 nationality not distinguished, and 60,240 of British origin; of whom 21,659 are English, 4103 Scotch, and 24,478 Irish. Of these 47,402 went to the United States, 12,723 to British North America, and 5884 to Australasia.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Miles. in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
June 13	30.097	60.2	44.7	59	0	70.3	50.3	N.E.	417
14	29.917	59.6	50.2	73	1	72.5	47.4	N.E.	412
15	29.804	59.9	39.6	50	2	71.0	49.3	N.E. E.	432
16	29.768	54.7	45.3	72	1	67.6	44.9	E. N.E.	303
17	29.740	50.2	45.6	95	9	54.6	49.1	N.E. E.S.E.	71
18	29.779	56.5	48.7	77	6	65.2	47.8	E. S.E.	98
19	29.848	57.7	49.5	76	6	69.6	47.3	E.S.E. S.W.	82

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.119 29.965 29.819 29.804 29.737 29.761 29.838

Temperature of Air .. 61.0 61.0 61.0 61.0 61.0 61.0 61.0

Temperature of Evaporation .. 56.0 56.0 56.0 56.0 56.0 56.0 56.0

Direction of Wind .. N.E. N.E. N.E. N.E. N.E. N.E. N.E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 23, 1883.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 35	—	0 50	1 12	1 35	2 11	2 30
11 35	—	0 50	1 12	1 35	2 11	2 30

SAVAGE CLUB ENTERTAINMENT and COSTUME BALL. Object: the founding of a Club scholarship in the Royal College of Music. The Executive Committee of the Savage Club have the honour to announce that a Grand Miscellaneous Entertainment and Costume Ball will be given by Members of the Club in the ROYAL ALBERT HALL, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, with the immediate advantage and presence of His Royal Highness THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. (honorary life Member of the Club), and HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES, and other Members of the Royal Family.

SAVAGE CLUB ENTERTAINMENT and COSTUME BALL.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.—The price of Tickets of Admission will be as follows:—Gentlemen, Two Guineas; Ladies, One Guinea and a Half (inclusive of Champagne Supper, Wine, and Refreshment for visitors who may prefer not to join in the Ball. Bachelors' seats, Five Shillings each. Application for Tickets and for prices of special Boxes may be made to the Executive Committee, Savage Club, Lancaster House, Savoy-place, Strand, W.C.; at the Royal Albert Hall; and at all the Libraries. The doors of the Hall will be open at 7.30 p.m. The Entertainment will commence at 8.30 p.m., and the Costume Ball at about Eleven p.m. The Metropolitan and District Railways will run Special Trains from South Kensington to Aldgate and Mansion House (calling at all stations) at and after One a.m.

FOURTH ANNUAL GRAND MILITARY TOURNAMENT in aid of the CAMBRIDGE FUND for OLD and DISABLED SOLDIERS. By Special Permission of Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., Commanding-in-Chief.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN. Field Marshal H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G. Colonel H.R.H. the Duke of Albany, K.G. General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G. General H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B. Colonel H.S.H. the Duke of Teck, G.C.B. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. Hon. SECRETARIES. Colonel the Hon. PAUL MATHWES, C.B. Captain Thomas TULLY, T.H.H., V.B.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, LONDON. June 18 to June 23, 1883. Entirely under Military Management. PRIZE-LIST, £600, for

Tent-Pecking, Cleaving the Turk's Head, Tilting at the Ring, Lemon-Cutting, Sword v. Sword, Lance v. Lance, &c. Mounted—Dismounted—Artillery—Galloping—Competitions, Wrestling on Horseback, Tug of War, &c. More than Two Thousand Entries. MORNING COMPETITIONS commence each Day at Two o'clock; Carriages at Five o'clock. EVENING COMPETITIONS commence each Day at 7.30; Carriages at Ten o'clock. Admission, One Shilling. Seats, 1s., 2s., 6d., 5s., and 10s. 6d. Reserved and Numbered Positions may now be secured at Mitchell's, Bond-street; Keith, Frowse, and Co., Chislehurst; and at the Agricultural Hall, N.

EARLSWOOD ASYLUM, near Redhill. GRAND SUMMER FÊTE, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1883. A Military Band will be in attendance. Admission, One Shilling. Return Tickets to Earlswood Station, at Single Fares, will be issued at all stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

IRISH LACE EXHIBITION, AT THE MANSION HOUSE. WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, JUNE 25, at Four p.m., by T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of CONNAUGHT. Admission, 10s. 6d. on the Opening Day; 2s. 6d. on Wednesday; all other days, 1s. Tickets and particulars at the principal West-End Drapers', and at the Mansion House. IRISH LACE EXHIBITION.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97a, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street). Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received privately, and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extra. Improvement guaranteed in eight to twelve easy lessons. Saturdays reserved for Ladies only. Apply as above.

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"Her mother was standing in the balcony, and she had her hands outstretched, as if she were taking a childish delight in feeling the snow-flakes fall on her fingers,"

YOLANDE.

BY WILLIAM BLACK,

AUTHOR OF "A DAUGHTER OF HETH," "THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A PHAETON," "A PRINCESS OF THULE," "MACLEOD OF DARE," "SUNRISE," ETC.

CHAPTER XLVII. SNOW AND SUNLIGHT.



YOLANDE, however, was a strict and faithful guardian; and Mr. Romford, no doubt finding it impossible to get speech of her mother alone, had probably left the place, for they saw no more of him. Indeed, they were thinking of other matters. Yolande was anxious to get away to the south; and yet afraid to risk the fatigue of travelling on a system obviously so frail as her mother's was.

She kept lingering on and on, in the hope of seeing some improvement taking place; but her mother, though much more cheerful in spirits, did not seem to gain in strength: indeed, she seemed physically so weak that again and again Yolande postponed their departure. This, also, had its drawbacks; for the weather was becoming more and more wintry; and out-of-door exercise was being restricted. It was too cold for driving; Yolande had sent back the pony-carriage. Then she dared not expose her mother to northerly or easterly winds; frequently now she had to go out for her morning walk by herself; a brisk promenade once or twice up and down the pier being enough to send her home with pink cheeks. At last she said to her mother, with some timidity—

"I have been thinking, mother, that we might take someone's advice as to whether you are strong enough to bear the journey."

"I think I could go," the mother said. "Oh, yes, I should like to try, Yolande; for you seem so anxious about it; and of course Worthing must be dull for you."

The girl did not mind this reference to herself.

"I have been thinking how it could be most easily done, mother. I would get a carriage here, and have you nicely wrapped up from the cold, and we should drive to Newhaven; that would be more comfortable than the tedious railway journey round by Lewes. Then we should choose our own time of crossing when the sea was calm; and the railway journey

from Dieppe to Paris is so much shorter than the Calais route. But to Marseilles—that is a terrible long journey!"

"I think I could do it, Yolande; I see you are so anxious to get away—and no wonder."

"I am anxious for your sake, mother. But I am afraid to take the responsibility. Would you mind my asking someone? Would you mind my taking some advice?"

"But you are the best doctor I have ever had," said the mother, with a smile. "I would rather take your advice than anyone's."

"But I am afraid, mother," she said. And then she added, cautiously, "It was not the advice of a doctor I was thinking of."

"Whose, then?"

The girl went and stood by her mother's side and put her hand gently on her shoulder.

"Mother, my father is fretting that he can be of no service to us."

"Oh, no, no, no, Yolande!" the other cried, with a sudden terror. "Don't think of it, Yolande—it would kill me—he will never forgive me!"

"There is no forgiveness needed, mother; all that is over and forgotten. Mother!"

But the mere mention of this proposal seemed to have driven the poor woman into a kind of frenzy. She clung to her daughter's arm; and said in a wild sort of way—

"If I saw him, Yolande, I should think he was coming to take you away from me—to take you away from me!—it would be the old days come back again—and—the lawyers!"

She was all trembling now; and clinging to the girl's arm.

"Stay with me, Yolande; stay with me! I know I have done great harm and injury; and I cannot ask him to forgive me; but you—I have not harmed you—I can look into your face without reproach!"

"I will stay with you, mother—don't be afraid. Now pray calm yourself; I won't speak of that again, if it troubles you; we shall be just by our two selves for as long as ever you like; and as for lawyers, and doctors, or anybody else, why, you shall not be allowed to know that they exist."

So she gradually got her mother calmed again; and by-and-by, when she got the opportunity, she sat down and wrote to her father, saying that at present it was impossible he should come and see them, for that the mere suggestion of such a thing had violently alarmed and excited her mother, and that excitement of any kind did her most serious mischief. She added that she feared she would have to take on her own shoulders the responsibility of deciding whether they should attempt the journey; that most likely they would try to proceed by short stages; and that, in that case, she would write to him again for directions as to where they should go on arriving in Paris.

That, indeed, was what it came to; although the girl naturally wished to share with some qualified person the responsibility of the decision. But now, as heretofore, whenever she hinted that they ought to call in a skilled physician, merely for a consultation, the mother betrayed such a nervous horror of the idea of seeing any stranger that the proposal had to be dropped.

"Why, Yolande, why?" she would say. "I am well enough—only a little weak. I shall be stronger by-and-by. What could you ask of a doctor?"

"Oh, well, mother," the girl said, rather vaguely, "one might leave it to himself to make suggestions. Perhaps he might be of some help—who knows? There are tonics, now, do you see, that might strengthen you—quinine, perhaps?—or"

"No, no," said she, in rather a sad fashion. "I have done with drugs, Yolande. You shall be my doctor; I don't want anyone else. I am in your hands."

"It is too great a responsibility, mother."

"You mean to decide whether we leave Worthing?" said the mother, cheerfully. "Well, I will decide for you, Yolande. I say—let us go."

"We could go slowly—in short distances," the girl said, thoughtfully. "Waiting here or there for fine weather, do you see, mother? For example, we would not set out at this moment; for the winds are boisterous and cold. And then, mother, if there is fatigue—if you are very tired with the journey, think of the long rest and idleness at Nice—and the soft air."

"Very well, Yolande; whatever you do will be right. And I am ready to set out with you whenever you please."

Yolande now set about making final preparations for leaving England; and amongst the first of these was the writing a letter to Mrs. Bell. It was little more than a message of good-bye; but still she intimated that she should be glad to hear how affairs were going on at Gress, and also what was being done about Monaglen. And she begged Mrs. Bell's acceptance of the accompanying bits of lace, which she had picked up at some charitable institution in the neighbourhood, and which she thought would look nice on black silk.

The answer, which arrived speedily, was as follows:—

Gress, the 11th November.

"My dear young lady,—It was a great honour to me to receive the letter from you this morning, and a great pleasure to me to know that you are well, this leaving us all here in the same. Maybe I would have taken the liberty to write to you before now, but that I had not your address; and Duncan, the keeper, was ignorant of it. And I had a mind to ask the Hon. Mrs. Graham, seeing her drive past one day, on her return; but they glauket lassies, that were to have told me

when they saw her come along the road again, were forgetful, as usual, and so I missed the opportunity. My intention was to tell you about Monaglen, which you are so kind as to ask about. It is all settled now, and the land made over to its rightful possessor; and I may say that when the Lord, in His good time, sees fit to take me, I will close my eyes in peace, knowing that I have done better with what was intrusted to me than otherwise might have happened. But in the meantime my mind is ill at ease, and I am not thankful for such mercies as have been vouchsafed me; because I would fain have Mr. Melville informed of what has been done, and yet not a word dare I speak. At the best, he is a by-ordinar proud, canstrary man; but ever since he has come back this last time, he is more unsettled and distant like—not conversing with people as was his custom, but working at all kinds of hours, as if his life depended on they whigmaleeries; and then, again, away over the hills and moors by himself, without even the pastime of fishing that used to occupy him. Deed, I tried once to tell him, but my brain got into a kind of whummle; I could not get out a word; and as he was like to think me an idiwut, I made some excuse about the school-laddies, and away he went. However, what's done cannot be undone. The lawyers vouch for that; and a pretty penny they charged me. But Monaglen is his, to have and to hold—whether he will or no; and the Melvilles have got their ain again, as the song says. And if anyone tells me that I could have done better with the money, I will not gainsay them, for there are wiser heads than mine in the world; but I will say that I had the right to do what pleased myself with what belonged to me.

"Many's the time I wish that I had an intervener, that would tell him of it, and take the task off my hands; for I am sore afraid that did I do it myself, having little skill of argument or persuasion, he would just be off in a fluff, and no more to be said. For that matter, I might be content with things as they are, knowing that his father's land would go to him when my earthly pilgrimage was come to an end; but sometimes my heart is grieved for the poor lad, when I'm thinking that maybe he is working early and late, and worrying himself into a whay-faced condition, to secure a better future for himself, when the future is sure enough if he only kenned. Besides that, I jalousie there's a possibility of his going away again; for I see there are bits of things, that he put together on the day when you, dear young lady, left Allt-nam-ba, that he has not unpacked again; and he has engaged the young lad Dalrymple at a permanent wage now, seeing that the chiel does very well with the school-bairns, though I envy not the mother that had to keep him in porridge when he was a laddie. Now that is how we are situate here, my dear young lady, since you have been so kind as to remember us; and I would fain be asking a little more news about yourself if it was not making bold, for many's the time I have wondered whether ye would come back again to Allt-nam-ba. It is a rough place for gentle-nurtured people, and but little companionship for a young lady; but I heard tell the shooting was good, and if the gentlemen are coming back, I hope you'll no be kept away by the roughness of the place, for I'm sure I would like to have a glint of your face again. And I would say my thanks for the collar and cuffs in that beautiful fine lace, but indeed there is more in my heart than the tongue can speak. It is just too good of ye; and although such things are far too fine for an old woman like me, still I'm thinking I'll be putting them on next Sabbath morning, just to see if Mr. Melville will be asking if I have taken leave of my five senses. But he has not been familiar-like since his coming back, which is a sorrow to me, that must keep my tongue tied when I would fain speak.

"This is all at present, dear young lady, from your humble servant," "CHRISTINA BELL."

For one breathless second it flashed across Yolande's brain that she would become the "intervener." Would it not be a friendly thing to do, as she was leaving England, to write and tell him, and to lay an injunction on him not to disappoint this kind creature's hopes? But then she turned away. The past was past. Her interests and duties were here. And so—with something of a sigh, perhaps—she took to the immediate business of getting ready for the journey; and had everything so prepared that they were ready to start at a moment's notice, whenever the weather was propitious.

And, indeed, they had fixed definitely the day of their departure when, on the very night before, the varying northerly winds that had been blowing with more or less of bitterness for some time culminated in a gale. It was an unusual quarter—most of the gales on that part of the coast coming from the south and the south-west; but all the same the wind during the night blew with the force of a hurricane, and the whole house shook and trembled. Then, in the morning, what was their astonishment to find the sunlight pouring in at the parlour windows; and outside, the world white and hushed under a sheet of dazzling snow! That is to say, as much of the world as was visible—the pavement, and the street, and the promenade, and the beach; beyond that the wind-ruffled bosom of the sea was dark and sullen in comparison with this brilliant white wonder lying all around. And still the northerly gale blew hard; and one after another strangely dark clouds were blown across the sky, until, as they got far enough to the south, the sun would shine through them with a strange coppery lustre, and then would disappear altogether, and the dark sea would become almost black. And then again the fierce wind would hurry on the smoke-coloured pall to the horizon; and there would be glimpses of a pale blue sky flecked with streaks of white; and the brilliant sunlight would be all around them once more, on the boats and the shingle and the railings and the snow-whitened streets.

Now Yolande's mother was strangely excited by the scene; for it confirmed her in a curious fancy she had formed that during all the time she had been under the influence of those drugs she had been living in a dream, and that she was now making the acquaintance again of the familiar features of the world as she once had known them.

"It seems years and years since I saw the snow," she said, looking on the shining white world in a mild entrancement of delight. "Oh, Yolande, I should like to see the falling snow—I should like to feel it on my hands."

"You are likely to see it soon enough, mother," said the girl, who had noticed how, from time to time, the thick clouds going over shrouded everything in an ominous gloom. "In the meantime, I shall go round, after breakfast, and tell Mr. Watherston not to send the carriage; we can't start in a snowstorm."

"But why not send Jane, Yolande? It will be bitterly cold outside."

"I suppose it will be no colder for me than for her," Yolande said; and then she added, with a smile of confession, "Besides, I want to see what everything looks like."

"Will you let me go with you? May I?" said the mother, wistfully.

"You?" said Yolande, laughing. "Yes, that is likely! That is very likely! You are in good condition to face a gale from the north-east and walk through snow at the same time!"

When Yolande went out, she found it was bitterly cold,

even though the terrace of houses sheltered her from the north-east wind. She walked quickly—and even with a kind of exhilaration, for this new thing in the world was a kind of excitement; and when she had gone and delivered her message, she thought she would have a turn or two up and down the pier, for there the snow had been in a measure swept from the planks, and there was freer walking. Moreover, she had the whole promenade to herself; and when she got to the end, she could turn to find before her the spectacle of the long line of coast and the hills inland all whitened with the snow; while around her the sullen-hued sea seemed to shiver under the gusts of wind that swept down on it. Walking back was not so comfortable as walking out; nevertheless, she took another turn or two; for she knew that, if the snow began to fall, she might be imprisoned for the day; and she enjoyed all the natural delight of a sound constitution in brisk exercise. Besides, she had to walk smartly to withstand the cold; and the fight against the wind was something; altogether she remained on the pier longer than she had intended.

Then something touched her cheek, and stung her, as it were. She turned and looked—soft white flakes—a few of them only, but they were large—were coming fluttering along and past her; and here and there one alighted on her dress like a moth and hung there. It was strange; for the sunlight was shining all around her; and there were no very threatening clouds visible over the land. But they grew more and more frequent; they lit on her hair, and she shook them off; they lit on her eyelashes and melted moist and cold into her eyes; at length they had given a fairly white coating to the front of the dress; and so she made up her mind to make for home, through this bewilderment of snow and sunlight. It was a kind of fairy thing, as yet; and wonderful and beautiful; but she knew very well that as soon as the clouds had drifted over far enough to obscure the sun, it would look much less wonderful and supernatural, and she would merely be making her way through an ordinary, and somewhat heavy, fall of snow.

But when she got near to the house, something caught her eye there that filled her with a sudden dismay. Her mother was standing in the balcony; and she had her hands outstretched as if she were taking a childish delight in feeling the flakes fall on her fingers; and when she saw Yolande, she waved a pleased recognition to her. Yolande—sick at heart with dread—hurried to the door; ran up stairs when she got in; and rushed to the balcony. She was breathless; she could not speak; she could only seize her mother by the arm, and drag her into the room.

"Why, what is it, Yolande?" the mother said. "I saw you coming through the snow. Isn't it beautiful—beautiful! It looks like dreams and pictures of long ago—I have not felt snow on my hands and my hair for so many and many years!"

"How could you be so imprudent, mother!" the girl said, when she had got breath. "And without a shawl! Where was Jane? To stand out in the snow?"

"It was only for a minute, Yolande," said she, while the girl was dusting the snow from her mother's shoulders and arms with her pocket-handkerchief. "It was only a minute—and it was so strange to see snow again!"

"But why did you go out?—why did you go out?" the girl repeated. "On a bitterly cold morning like this—and bare-headed and bare-necked!"

"Well, yes, it is cold outside," she said, with an involuntary shiver. "I did not think it would be so cold. There, that will do, Yolande; I will sit down by the fire, and get warm again."

"What you ought to do is to have some hot brandy-and-water, and go to bed, and have extra blankets put over you," said Yolande, promptly.

"Oh, no; I shall be warm again directly," said she, though she shivered slightly, as she got into the easy-chair by the fire, and began chafing her hands, which were red and cold with the wet snow. "It was too much of a temptation, Yolande—that is the fact. It was making the acquaintance of the snow again!"

"It was more like making the acquaintance of a bad cold," said Yolande, sharply.

However, she got some thick shawls, and put them round her mother, and the shivering soon ceased; she stirred up the fire, and brought her some illustrated papers; and then went away to get some things out again from the portmanteaus, for it was clearly no use thinking of travelling in this weather. It had settled down to snowing heavily; the skies were dark; there was no more of the fairy-land performance of the morning; and so Yolande set about making themselves as comfortable as possible within doors, leaving their future movements to be decided by such circumstances as should arise.

But during that evening Yolande's mother seemed somewhat depressed, and also a little bit feverish and uncomfortable.

"I should not wonder if you were going to have a very bad cold, mother," the girl said. "I should not wonder if you had caught a chill by going out on the balcony!"

"Nonsense, nonsense, child; it was only for a minute or so!"

"I wish you would take something hot before going to bed, mother. Port-wine-negus is good, is it not? I do not know. I have only heard. Or hot whisky-and-water? Mr. Shortlands had three tumblers of it after he fell into the Uisge-nan-Sithean, and had to walk the long distance home in wet clothes; and the rugs and shawls we had put on his bed—oh, it is impossible to tell the number."

"No, never mind, Yolande," the mother said. "I would rather not have any of these things. But I am a little tired. I think I will go to bed now; and perhaps Jane could ask for an extra blanket for me. You need not be alarmed. If I have caught a slight cold—well, you say we ought not to start in such weather in any case."

"Shall I come and read to you, mother?"

"No, no; why should you trouble? Besides, I am rather tired; most likely I shall go to sleep. Now I will leave you to your novel about the Riviera; and you must draw in your chair to the fire; and soon you will have forgotten that there is such a thing as snow."

And so they bade good-night to each other; and Yolande was not seriously disturbed.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

A MEETING.

But next morning the mother was ill—nay, as Yolande in her first alarm imagined, seriously ill. She could hardly speak; her hands and forehead were hot and feverish; she would take nothing in the shape of breakfast; she only turned away her head languidly. Yolande was far too frightened to stay to consult her mother's nervous fancies or dislikes; a doctor was sent for instantly—the same doctor, in fact, who had been called in before. And when this portly, rubicund, placid person arrived, his mere presence in the room seemed to introduce a measure of calm into the atmosphere; and that was well. He was neither excited nor alarmed. He made the

usual examination; asked a few questions; and gave some general and sufficiently sensible directions as to how the patient should be tended. And then he said he would write out a prescription—for this practitioner, in common with most of his kind, had retained that simple and serene faith in the efficacy of drugs which has survived centuries of conflicting theories, contradictions in fact, and scientific doubt, and which is perhaps more beneficial than otherwise to the human race so long as the quantities prescribed are so small as to do no positive harm. It was aconite, this time, that he chose to experiment with.

However, when he followed Yolande into the other room, in order to get writing-materials, and when he sat down and began to talk to her, it was clear that he understood the nature of the case well enough; and he plainly intimated to her that, when a severe chill like this had caught the system and promised to produce a high state of fever, the result depended mainly on the power of the constitution to repel the attack and fight its way back to health.

"Now I suppose I may speak frankly to you, Miss Winterbourne," said he.

"Oh, yes, why not?" said Yolande—who was far too anxious to care about formalities.

"You must remember, then, that though you have only seen me once before, I have seen you twice. The first time you were insensible. Now," said he, fixing his eyes on her, "on that occasion, I was told a little, but I guessed more. It was to frighten your mother out of the habit that you took your first dose of that patent medicine. May I assume that?"

"Well, yes," said Yolande, with downcast eyes—though, indeed, there was nothing to be ashamed of.

"Now I want you to tell me honestly whether you believe that warning had effect."

"Indeed I am sure of it!" said Yolande, looking up, and speaking with decision.

"You think that since then she has not had recourse to any of those opiates?"

"I am positively certain of it!" Yolande said to him.

"I suppose being deprived of them cost the poor lady a struggle?" he asked.

"Yes, once or twice—but that was some time ago. Latterly she was growing ever so much more bright and cheerful; but still she was weak; and I was hesitating about risking the long journey to the south of France. Yes, it is I that am to blame. Why did I not go sooner? Why did I not go sooner?" she repeated, with tears coming into her eyes.

"Indeed you cannot blame yourself, Miss Winterbourne," the doctor said. "I have no doubt you acted for the best. The imprudence you tell me of might have happened anywhere. If you keep the room warm and equable, your mother will do as well here as in the south of France—until it is safe for you to remove her!"

"But how soon, doctor?—how soon? Oh, when I get the chance again, I will not wait!"

"But you must wait—and you must be patient, and careful. It will not do to hurry matters. Your mother is not strong. The fight may be a long one. Now, Miss Winterbourne, you will send and get this prescription made up; and I will call again in the afternoon."

Yolande went back to her mother's room, and sent away Jane; she herself would be nurse. On tiptoe she went about, doing what she thought would add to her mother's comfort; noiselessly tending the fire that had been lit, arranging a shutter so that less light should come in, and so forth, and so forth. But the confidence inspired by the presence of the doctor was gone now; a terrible anxiety had succeeded; and when at last she sat down, in the silent room, and felt that she could do nothing more, a sense of helplessness, of loneliness, entirely overcame her, and she was ready to despair. Why had she not gone away sooner before this terrible thing happened? Why had she delayed? They might now have been walking happily together along some sunny promenade in the south—instead of this—this hushed and darkened room; and the poor invalid, whom she had tended so carefully, and who seemed to be emerging into a new life altogether, thus thrown back and rendered once more helpless. Why had she gone out on that fatal morning? Why had she left her mother alone? If she had been in the room, there would have been no venturing into the snow, whatever dreams and fancies were calling. If she had but taken courage and set out for the south a week sooner—a day sooner—this would not have happened; and it seemed so hard that when she had almost secured the emancipation of her mother—when the undertaking on which she had entered with so much of fear, and wonder, and hope, was near to being crowned with success—the work should be undone by so trifling an accident. She was like to despair.

But patience—patience—she said to herself. She had been warned, before she had left Scotland, that it was no light matter that lay before her. If she was thrown back into prison, as it were, at this moment, the door would be opened some day. And, indeed, it was not of her own liberty she was thinking—it was the freedom of light and life and cheerfulness that she had hoped to secure for this stricken and hapless creature whom fortune had not over well treated.

Her mother stirred, and instantly she went to the bedside.

"What does the doctor say, Yolande?" she asked, apparently with some difficulty.

"Only what everyone sees," she said, with such cheerfulness as was possible. "You have caught a bad cold, and you are feverish; but you must do everything that we want you to do, and you will fight it off in time."

"What kind of day is it outside?" she managed to ask again.

"It is fine, but cold. There has been some more snow in the night."

"If you wish to go out, go out, Yolande. Don't mind me."

"But I am going to mind you, mother, and nobody else. Here I am, here I stay, till you are well again. You shall have no other nurse!"

"You will make yourself ill, Yolande. You must go out."

She was evidently speaking with great difficulty.

"Hush, mother, hush!" the girl said. "I am going to stay with you. You should not talk any more—it pains you, does it not?"

"A little." And then she turned away her head again. "If I don't speak to you, Yolande, don't think it is unkind of me. I—I am not very well, I think."

And so the room was given over to silence again, and the girl to anxious thoughts as to the future. She had resolved not to write to her father until she should know more definitely. She would not necessarily alarm him. At first, in her sudden alarm, she had thought of summoning him at once; but now she had determined to wait until the doctor had seen her mother again. If this were only a bad cold, and should show symptoms of disappearing, then she could send him a reassuring message. At present, she was far too upset, and anxious, and disturbed to carefully weigh her expressions.

About noon Jane stole silently into the room, and handed her a letter, and withdrew again. Yolande was startled when she glanced at the handwriting, and hastily opened the envelope. The letter came from Liverpool, and was dated the

morning of the previous day: that was all she noted carefully—the rest seemed to swim into her consciousness all at once, she ran her eye over the successive lines so rapidly and with such a breathless agitation.

"My dear Yolande," Jack Melville wrote, "I shall reach Worthing just about the same time as this letter. I am coming to ask you for a single word. Archie Leslie has told me—quite casually, in a letter about other things—that you are no longer engaged to him; and I have dared to indulge in some vague hopes—well, it is for you to tell me to put them aside for ever, or to let them remain, and see what the future has in store. That is all. I don't wish to interfere with your duties of the moment—how should I?—but I cannot rest until I ascertain from yourself whether or no I may look forward to some distant time, and hope. I am coming on the chance of your not having left Worthing. Perhaps you may not have left; and I beg of your kindness to let me see you, for ever so short a time."

She quickly and quietly went to the door, and opened it. Her face was very pale.

"Jane!"

The maid was standing at the window, looking out; she immediately turned and came to her mistress.

"You remember Mr. Melville, who used to come to the lodge?"

"Oh, yes, Miss."

"He will be in Worthing to-day—he will call here—perhaps soon."

She paused for a second, in this breathless, despairing way of talking, as if not knowing what to say.

"He will ask to see me—well—you will tell him I cannot see him. I cannot see him. My mother is ill. Tell him I am sorry—but I cannot see him."

"Oh, yes, Miss," said the girl, wondering at her young mistress's agitation.

Then Yolande quietly slipped into the room again—glancing at her mother to see whether her absence had been noticed; and her hand was clutching the letter; and her heart beating violently. It was too terrible that he should arrive at such a moment—amidst this alarm and anxiety. She could not bear the thought of meeting him. Already she experienced a sort of relief that she was in the sick-room again: that was her place; there her duties lay. And so she sat in the still and darkened room, listening with a sort of dread for the ring at the bell below; and then picturing to herself his going away; and then thinking of the years to come, and perhaps his meeting her; and she grew to fancy (while some tears were stealing down her cheeks) that very likely he would not know her again when he saw her, for she knew that already her face was more worn than it used to be, and the expression of the eyes changed. When she did hear the ring at the bell her heart leapt as if she had been shot; but she breathed more freely when the door was shut again. She could imagine him walking along the pavement. Would he think her unkind? Perhaps he would understand? At all events, it was better that he was gone; it was a relief to her; and she went stealthily to the bedside, to see whether her mother was asleep; and now all her anxiety was that the doctor should make his appearance soon, and give her some words of cheer, so that she should have no need to write to her father.

This was what happened when Melville came to the door. To begin with, he was not at all sure that he should find Yolande there; for he had heard from Mrs. Bell that she and her mother were leaving England. But when Jane in response to his ringing of the bell, opened the door, then he knew that they were not gone.

"Miss Winterbourne is still here, then?" he said, quickly—and, indeed, with some appearance of anxiety in the pale, handsome face.

"Yes, Sir."

He paused for a second.

"Will you be good enough to ask her if I can see her for a moment?" he said, at length. "She knows that I meant to call on her."

"Please, Sir, Miss Winterbourne told me to say that she was very sorry, but that she cannot see you."

He seemed as one stupefied for a moment.

"Her mother is ill, Sir," said Jane.

"Oh," he said, a new light breaking in on him—for indeed that first blunt refusal, as uttered by the maid, was bewildering.

"Not very ill, is she?"

"Well, Sir," said Jane, in the same stolid fashion, "I think she is very ill, Sir, but I would not say so to my young mistress, Sir."

"Of course not—of course not," he said absently; and then he suddenly asked: "Has Miss Winterbourne sent for her father?"

"I think not, Sir. I think she is waiting to hear what the doctor says."

"Who is the doctor?"

She gave him both the name and address.

"Thank you," said he. "I will not trouble Miss Winterbourne with any message." And with that he left.

But he sent her a message—some half-hour thereafter. It was merely this:—

"Dear Yolande, I am deeply grieved to have intruded upon you at such a time. Forgive me. I hope to hear better news; but do not you trouble; I have made arrangements so that I shall know.—J. M."

And Yolande put that note with the other—for in truth she had carefully preserved every scrap of writing that he had ever sent her; and it was with a wistful kind of satisfaction that at least he had gone away her friend. It was something—nay, it was enough. If all that she wished for in the world could get as near to completion as this, then she would ask for nothing more.

The doctor did not arrive till nearly three o'clock; and she awaited his verdict with an anxiety amounting to distress. But he would say nothing definite. The fever had increased, certainly; but that was to be expected. She reported to him—as minutely as her agitation allowed—how his directions had been carried out in the interval; and he approved. Then he begged her not to be unduly alarmed, for this fever was the common attendant on the catching of a sudden chill; and with similar vague words of reassurance he left.

But the moment he had gone she sat down and wrote to her father. Fortunately Mr. Winterbourne happened at the moment to be in London; for he had come up to make inquiries about some railway project that his constituents wished him to oppose next Session; and he was at the hotel in Arlington-street that Yolande knew.

"Dear papa," she said, "we did not leave yesterday as I said we should; for the weather was so severe I was afraid to take the risk. And now another thing has occurred; my dear mother has caught a very bad cold, and is feverish with it, so that I have called in the doctor. I hope it will soon go away, and we be able to make the voyage that was contemplated. Alas! it is a misfortune that there was any delay. Now, dear papa, you said that you were anxious to be of

service to us; and if your business in town is over, could you spare a few days to come and stay at a hotel in Worthing, merely that I may know you are there, which will reassure me, for I am nervous and anxious, and probably imagining danger when there is none. As for your coming here—no, that is not to be thought of; it would agitate my dear mother beyond expression, and now more than ever we have to secure for her repose and quiet. Will it inconvenience you to come for a few days to a hotel?"

"Your loving daughter,

"YOLANDE WINTERBOURNE."

Mr. Winterbourne came down next morning—rather guessing that the matter was more serious than the girl had represented; and went straight to the house. He sent for Jane; and got it arranged that, while she took Yolande's place in the sick-room for a few minutes, Yolande should come down stairs and see him in the ground-floor parlour, which was unoccupied. It is to be remembered that he had not seen his daughter since she left the Highlands.

When Yolande came into the room, his eyes lighted up with gladness; but the next minute they were dimmed with tears—and the hands that took hers were trembling—and he could hardly speak.

"Child, child," said he, in a second or so, "how you are changed. You are not well, Yolande: have you been ill?"

"Oh, no, papa, I am perfectly well."

The strange seriousness of her face!—where was the light-hearted child whose laugh used to be like a ray of sunlight? She led him to the window; and she spoke in a low voice, so that no sound should carry.

"Papa, I want you to call on the doctor, and get his real opinion. It tortures me to think that he may be concealing something; I sit and imagine it; sometimes I think he has not told me all the truth. I want to know the truth, papa. Will you ask him?"

"Yes, yes, child—I will do whatever you want," said he, still holding her hand, and regarding her with all the old affection and admiration. "Ah, your face is changed a little, Yolande, but not much, not much—oh, no, not much; but your voice hasn't changed a bit—I have been wondering this many a day when I should hear you talking to me again."

"Never mind about me, papa," said she, quickly. "I will give you the doctor's address. Which hotel are you staying at?"

He told her, as she was writing the doctor's address for him on a card; and then, with a hurried kiss, she was away again to the sick-room, and sending Jane down to open the door for him.

As Yolande had desired, he went and saw the doctor, who spoke more plainly to him than he had done to the girl of the possible danger of such an attack; but also said that nothing could be definitely predicted as yet. It was a question of the strength of the constitution. Mr. Winterbourne told him frankly who he was, what his position was, and the whole sad story; and the doctor perfectly agreed with Yolande that it was most inadvisable to risk the agitation likely to be produced if the poor woman were to be confronted with her husband. Any messages he might wish to send (in the event of her becoming worse) could be taken to her; they might give her some mental rest and solace; but for the present the knowledge of his being in Worthing was to be kept from her. And to this Mr. Winterbourne agreed; though he would fain have seen a little more of Yolande. Many a time—indeed, every day—he walked up and down the promenade, despite the coldness of the weather, and always with the hope that he might catch some glint of her at the window, should she come for a moment to look at the outer world and the wide sea. Once or twice he did so catch sight of her; and the day was brighter after that. It was like a lover.

As the days passed, the fever seemed to abate somewhat, but an alarming prostration supervened. At length the doctor said, on one occasion when Mr. Winterbourne had called on him for news—

"I think, Mr. Winterbourne, if you have no objection, I should like to have a consultation on this case. I am afraid there is some complication."

"I hope you will have the best skill that London can afford," said Mr. Winterbourne, anxiously; for although the doctor rather avoided looking him in the face, the sound of this phrase was ominous.

"Shall I ask Sir — to come down?" he said, naming one of the most famous of the London physicians.

"By all means! And, whatever you do, don't alarm my daughter!—try to keep her mind at rest—say it is a technical point—say anything—but don't frighten her."

"I will do my best," the doctor promised; and he added: "I will say this for the young lady, that she has shown a devotion and a fortitude that I have never seen equalled in any sick-room; and I have been in practice now for two-and-thirty years."

But all the skill in London or anywhere else could not have saved this poor victim from the fatal consequences of a few moments' thoughtlessness. The wasted and enfeebled constitution had succumbed. But her brain remained clear; and as long as she could hold Yolande's hand, or even see the girl walking about the room, or seated in a chair, she was content.

"I don't mind dying now," she said, or rather whispered, on one occasion. "I have seen you, and known you; you have been with me for a while. It was like an angel that you came to me; it was an angel who sent you to me. I am ready to go now."

"Mother, you must not talk like that!" the girl exclaimed. "Why, the nonsense of it! How long, then, do you expect me to be kept waiting for you, before we can start for Bordighera together?"

"We shall never be at Bordighera together," the mother said, absently;—"never—never! But you may be, Yolande; and I hope you will be happy there, and always; for you deserve to be. Ah, yes, you will be happy—surely it cannot be otherwise—you, so beautiful and so noble-hearted!"

And at last Yolande grew to fear the worst. One evening she had sent for her father; and she went down stairs and found him in the sitting-room.

"Yolande, you are as white as a ghost."

"Papa," said she, keeping a tight guard over herself, "I want you to come up stairs with me. I have told my mother you were coming. She will see you; she is grateful to you for the kind messages I have taken to her—I—I have not asked the doctors—but—I wish you to come with me—do not speak to her—it is only to see you that she wants."

He followed her up the stairs; but he entered first into the room; and he went over to the bedside and took his wife's hand, without a word. The memories of a lifetime were before him as he regarded the emaciated cheek and the strangely large and brilliant eyes; but all the bitterness was over and gone now.

"George," said she, "I wished to make sure you had forgiven me, and to say good-bye. You have been mother as well as father to Yolande—she loves you—you—you will take care of her."

She closed her eyes, as if the effort to speak had overcome her; but he still held his wife's hand in his; and perhaps he was thinking of what had been, and of what—far otherwise—might have been.

(To be continued.)

BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

A meeting was held on the 6th inst., at the residence of Sir Charles Trevelyan, of the supporters of the Provident Medical Association, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., presiding. The object of the Society is to introduce the principle of co-operation into the provision of medical attendance for the homes of the working classes. The Society has made considerable progress in London during the last two years, and about five thousand pounds is still required to extend the operations of the Association to the whole metropolis. A resolution approving the establishment of provident dispensaries was moved and seconded by Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., and Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P.

Earl Cairns presided on the same day at the annual meeting of the subscribers to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, in which more than 1100 children are in residence, the number under training during the past year being 4102 in all. Earl Cairns referred to the great amount of good done by the institution, and the admirable system on which the homes were conducted. He stated that to carry on and extend the work £5000 was required. A large amount was subscribed at the meeting.

Under the presidency of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the annual festival dinner of the East London Hospital for Women and Children at Shadwell was held at Willis's Rooms on the 7th inst., when the subscriptions amounted to over £800.

The Lord Mayor presided yesterday week at a meeting, held in the Mansion House, of the Metropolitan Association for befriending young servants, and called attention to the fact that since the establishment of the association more than 2000 young girls between thirteen and twenty years of age had been assisted in various ways. Lord O'Hagan, Mrs. Pawcett, the Dean of Llandaff, Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., and others addressed the meeting.

A very pleasant gathering took place at Ashburton Park, Addiscombe, near Croydon, the same day, when Lady Ashburton entertained some three hundred railway navvies at tea. After a substantial tea addresses were delivered by some well-known ladies and gentlemen connected with the City Mission.

Under the auspices of the People's Entertainment Society, a concert was given the same day, in the Bolingbroke Hall, Battersea-rise, by members of the Battersea branch of the Metropolitan Choral and Orchestral Union. This branch has been at work about twelve months, and gives a ballad concert every week.

Viscount Cranbrook opened at Low Moor last Saturday the Harold Club, which he has erected at a cost of £2000 in memory of his son, the Hon. Harold Gathorne-Hardy. It is a club to be used by the working men of the district irrespective of political or religious opinions.

A concert was given at Grosvenor House last Saturday by the pupils of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind at Norwood. The concert was under the direction of Dr. F. J. Campbell, the principal of the college.—On the same day, at Pelican Hall, Peckham, the Earl of Shaftesbury presided at the annual general meeting of the Surrey Association for the Welfare of the Blind. The report disclosed a most satisfactory condition of affairs, the Gardner bequest and Sir H. Bessemer's garden fête enabling the committee to show a surplus balance of £207.

An attractive concert took place on Tuesday at Grosvenor House, in aid of the British Hospice and Ophthalmic Dispensary, established in December last at Jerusalem by the English branch of the Order of St. John, the benefits of which have already been extended to 1200 sufferers of all nationalities and creeds.

Lady Brooke last Wednesday opened the annual sale of work for the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation at the Assembly Rooms, Kensington-road, opposite Argyll-road.

The twentieth anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund took place last Saturday, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Childers expressed the indebtedness of all public men to the press, and gave some instances of newspaper enterprise. Lord Houghton, Sir Lepel Griffin, and others spoke.

A concert under distinguished patronage took place on Thursday at the new Prince's Hall, Piccadilly. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to the St. Raphael's Convalescent Home for Consumptives at Torquay.

An evening concert, in aid of the funds of the Earlswood Asylum, Redhill, Surrey, will be given at St. James's Hall, on the 19th inst., under the direction of Signor Tito Mattei.

The annual dinner of the Choir Benevolent Fund, for the relief of widows and orphans of organists and lay clerks of cathedral and collegiate choirs, will be held in Willis's Rooms on the 21st inst. The Right Hon. G. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., will take the chair.

A bazaar, under distinguished patronage, will be held in the garden of Aubrey House, Aubrey-road, Kensington, on the 20th and 21st inst., in aid of a fund for the building of a club-room for poor girls.

The Duke of Portland, Captain Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., Sir Richard Cross, G.C.B., M.P., Sir Algernon Borthwick, Sir Donald Currie, K.C.M.G., M.P., Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, the Dean of Lichfield, the Poet Laureate, and Mr. Henry Irving have signified their willingness to become stewards at the festival dinner of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, to be held at Willis's Rooms on the 22nd inst., when General Lord Wolseley will take the chair.

Lord Mayo read a paper at Monday's meeting of the Royal Geographical Society giving an account of his journey from Mossamedes to the River Cunene, South-West Africa.

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THE IMPERIAL CORONATION AT MOSCOW.



THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS AT THE GRAND RECEPTION IN THE ALEXANDER NEVSKY HALL OF THE PALACE OF THE KREMLIN.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

OBITUARY.

SIR W. L. DARELL, BART.

The Rev. Sir William Lionel Darell, fourth Baronet, of Fretherne Court, Gloucestershire, M.A., died on the 1st inst., at 22, Upper Brook-street. He was born Feb. 5, 1817, the second son of Sir Harry Vereker Darell, Bart., whose father, Sir Lionel Dayrell, M.P., Chairman of the East India Company, was created a Baronet May 12, 1795. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, graduated in 1839, and held the Rectory of Fretherne from 1844 to 1878. In 1853 he succeeded to the title at the decease of his elder brother, Sir Harry F. C. Darell, third Baronet. He married, first, in 1840, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Ford, Bart.; secondly, in 1843, Harriet Mary, only daughter of Sir Edward Tierney, Bart.; and thirdly, in 1880, Fanny Julia, widow of Mr. T. Hyde Clarke, of The Firs, Frimley. By his second wife (who died in 1873) he leaves two sons and one daughter. The elder of the former, the present Sir Lionel Edward Darell, fifth Baronet, was born in 1845, and is married to Helen Frances, only child of the late Mr. Edward Marsland, of Henbury Park, Cheshire.

SIR GEORGE BOWYER, BART.

Sir George Bowyer, Bart., of Denham Court, Bucks, and Radley, Berks J.P. and D.L., D.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, Knight of Justice of the Order of Malta, Grand Cross of St. Gregory, and Chamberlain to the Pope, died on the 7th inst. at his chambers in the Temple. He was born Oct. 8, 1811, the eldest son of Sir George Bowyer, sixth Baronet of Denham Court and second Baronet of Radley, by Anne Hammond, his wife, daughter of Captain Sir Andrew Snape Douglas, R.N. He was called to the Bar in 1839, was appointed Reader of the Middle Temple in 1850, and acquired reputation as a Constitutional lawyer and writer by his commentaries on "The Constitutional Law of England," "The Modern Civil Law," and "Universal Public Law." In 1850 he joined the Roman Catholic Church; in 1852 was elected M.P. for Dundalk, and from 1874 to 1880 sat for the county of Wexford. In 1849 he had unsuccessfully contested Reading. Sir George was never married, and is succeeded by his brother, now Sir William Bowyer, Bart., barrister-at-law, born in Oct. 1812, who married, in 1857, Ellen Sarah, daughter of Mr. Shirley Foster Woolmer.

SIR JAMES ROBERT CARMICHAEL, BART.

Sir James Robert Carmichael, second Baronet, of Nutwood, Surrey, D.L. for Kent, died on the 7th inst., at 12, Sussex-place, Regent's Park. He was born June 11, 1817, only son of Major General Sir James Carmichael-Smyth, C.B., K.C.H., K.M.T., and K.S.W., a very distinguished engineer officer, who served on the personal staff of the Duke of Wellington at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and was created a Baronet in 1821. Sir James Robert Carmichael, whose death we record, was educated at the Charter House and Sandhurst, and was for some time an officer in the Army. He succeeded his father in 1838, and in 1841 resumed, by Royal license, the surname of Carmichael in lieu of that of Smyth. He was heir male of the great Scottish House of Carmichael, and claimed the dormant earldom of Hyndford, with its minor honours. He married, Feb. 18, 1841, Louisa Charlotte, daughter of Sir Thomas Butler, Bart., of Garryhundred, and leaves a son, now Sir James Morse Carmichael, third Baronet, born July 20, 1844, and one surviving daughter, May.

SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY.

Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B., Governor of Queensland, whose death on the 3rd inst., on his passage from Sydney to London, is just announced, was born in 1810, the fourth son of Mr. Hugh Kennedy, of Cultra, in the county of Down, and completed his education at Trinity College, Dublin. He entered the army in 1827, and retired as Captain of the 68th Regiment. In the famine time in Ireland he was employed as a Poor Law Inspector, in 1852 became Governor of Sierra Leone, in 1855 of Western Australia, in 1863 of Vancouver Island, in 1868 Commander-in-Chief of West Africa Settlements, in 1872 Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong-Kong, and in 1876 of Queensland. He was made C.B. in 1862, knighted in 1867, created K.C.M.G. in 1872, and promoted to G.C.M.G. in 1881. Sir Arthur married, in 1835, Georgina, daughter of Mr. Joseph Macartney of St. Helen's, in the county of Dublin, and by her (who died in 1874) leaves issue. His second daughter, Elizabeth Henrietta, is the present Countess of Clanwilliam. One of the last acts of the late Governor of Queensland was the annexation of New Guinea.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Hon. Robert Forbes, late of the Bengal Civil Service, sixth son of James-Ochona, seventeenth Lord Forbes, and uncle of the present Peer, on the 2nd inst., aged seventy-five.

Miss Isabella Bewick, the last surviving member of the family of Thomas Bewick, the celebrated wood engraver, at Gateshead, aged ninety-three.

Mr. Henry Montgomery Cuninghame, formerly in the Army, youngest son of Sir James Montgomery Cuninghame, sixth Baronet, of Corshill, at Dalmington, Ayrshire.

Colonel William Andrew Moore Barnard, late Grenadier Guards and 96th Regiment, eldest son of General Sir Henry Barnard, K.C.B., on the 4th inst., aged fifty-two.

Elizabeth, Lady Malkin, widow of Sir Benjamin Malkin, Knight, Judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and daughter of Mr. S. R. Whitehorn, of St. Anne's, Jamaica, on the 7th inst., in her eightieth year.

Elizabeth, Lady Jones-Parry, widow of Lieutenant-General Sir Love Parry Jones-Parry, K.H., of Madryn, in the county of Carnarvon, M.P., only daughter of Mr. Thomas Caldecott, of Holton, Lincolnshire, and mother of Mr. T. D. Love Jones-Parry, M.P. for Carnarvon, recently, at Madryn Park.

Colonel Richard Bury-Russell, J.P., Devon, manager of the Devon and Cornwall Bank, at Barnstaple, aged fifty-five. He was the only child of the Rev. John Russell, by Penelope, his wife, daughter and coheir of Vice-Admiral Bury Inledon. He survived only one month his father, who was for forty-seven years the much-respected Rector of Black Torrington. He married, in 1866, Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. Gilbert Knill Cotton, Mayor of Barnstaple in 1848, and leaves five children.

CHESS.

THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

No abatement of public interest in this competition is yet discernible, although fully seven weeks have passed since its commencement. Beyond doubt, much of the excitement which prevails springs from the remarkable success of Dr. Zukertort, before whose steady advance to the victor's crown the adverse battalions seem to melt away. His singular distinction among the distinguished strikes the public fancy, and the public dearly loves a Conqueror. It is not slow, either, to mark its appreciation of the qualities of mind or muscle by which conquest is achieved. Hence the Berlin master, with a score of 21 out of a possible 22, is the hero of the hour; like Mr. Boffin, a prey to prosperity. The comic periodicals pun upon his name, and ingenious correspondents, happily located in Chess-shire, propose ingenious impossible solutions. Among practised chess-players, who know well the nature of the struggle they are witnessing, its severe strain upon the mental and physical faculties of all engaged in it, admiration is the universal feeling. "It is not alone his winning," said an old provincial amateur, in what someone has described as the "benevolence" of a pinch of snuff, "but his style of winning, that deserves our admiration." And that is true.

There was little of noteworthy incident in the matches played on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th and 6th inst. The score on Tuesday was as follows:—

Blackburne ...	1	Mortimer ...	0	Noa ...	0	Zukertort ...	1
Bird ...	dr	Mackenzie ...	dr	Sellman ...	dr	Tschigorin ...	dr
Englisch ...	0	Mason ...	1	Steinitz ...	1	Winawer ...	0
Rosenthal ...	1	Skipworth ...	0				

Four draws were played off on Wednesday, with the following result:—

Englisch ...	0	Steinitz ...	1	Mackenzie ...	1	Mason ...	0
Rosenthal ...	1	Winawer ...	0	Tschigorin ...	0	Zukertort ...	1

On the last-named day Tschigorin tried his Evans' Gambit against Zukertort, and was, apparently, somewhat disconcerted to find himself conducted out of the groove into the perplexities of the gambit declined. Zukertort had a winning position in the opening, and scored the game after about three hours' play.

The great event of the week was the encounter between Steinitz and Zukertort on Thursday, the 7th inst. There were strong reasons for believing that the "struggle" would be a supreme effort on both sides: on the part of Zukertort, to wipe out the defeat he sustained in the first round at the hands of Steinitz; and on the part of the latter to maintain the advantage, controversial and otherwise, that his victory had yielded. There was no disappointment in store for the large number of visitors attracted to the spectacle by these considerations. The game that ensued will be cited by future generations among the finest examples of chess strategy; but, when it is recalled to memory, let us hope that one of the incidents of its conclusion may be forgotten. When a great player, contending against a great player, without a repetition of moves, or—as it seemed to the Committee on appeal—any other justifiable provocation, claims to have the fifty-move law of end games applied in his favour, he is unjust to himself as well as to his adversary. The claim, even if conceived in the interests of the other competitors, as we have been informed it was, is unworthy of Herr Steinitz, who, however desirous of contributing to the welfare of others, should not sacrifice his dignity in the effort. Notwithstanding its large demands upon our limited space, we append the game in full:—

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Steinitz).	BLACK (Zukertort).	WHITE (Steinitz).	BLACK (Zukertort).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	We have not before seen a specimen of this opening, wherein the first player defers castling, if he castled at all, until the twenty-sixth move.	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	26. B to R 4th	B takes Kt
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	27. Q to K 2nd	Q takes B P
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd	28. Q takes B	Q to K 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	29. B to Q 3rd	Kt to B 4th
6. P to B 3rd	P to Kt 3rd	30. P to B 3rd	P takes B
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	31. B takes Kt	P to B 5th
8. B to B 2nd	P to Q Kt 2nd	32. K R to Kt sq	P to B 5th
Dr. Zukertort considers this line of play better than the hackneyed continuation, 8. B to Kt 2nd.		33. B to B 2nd	
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 2nd	No use taking the B with R, for Black recovers the piece at once by 33. Q to Q 3rd.	
10. P to Q R 4th	P takes P	34. Q to K 3rd	P to B 6th
A new departure, which, with the moves that follow, on both sides, takes the game out of the common groove of the regular opening.		35. R to Kt 6th	B to R 3rd
11. B takes P (ch)	Kt to Q 2nd	36. P to R 5th	Q R to Q B sq
12. P to R 4th	P to R 3rd	37. K to B 2nd	Q to B 5th
13. P to R 5th	P to Kt 4th	38. B to Kt 3rd	Q to Q 5th
14. P to Kt 4th	Kt to B sq	39. B to Q 5th	
15. B to K 3rd	B to K 2nd	If 39. R to Q sq, then follows 40. R takes R. B takes Q; 42. P takes R, Q takes P; 43. R takes B, &c.	
Keeping guard on Kt 4th, and preventing any attempt to break through in that quarter.		39. R takes R	R takes R
16. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles	40. P takes R	P to B 7th
17. B to B 2nd	P to Q B 3rd	41. Q takes Q	P takes Q
18. P to B 4th	Kt (Kt sq) to Kt 3rd	42. R to Q B sq	P to Q 6th
Good enough in theory, but ineffective and unpromising against an enterprising adversary such as now opposes him.		43. K to K 3rd	R to Kt sq
19. Q to B 2nd	Kt to K 2nd	44. P to Kt 7th	K to Kt 2nd
20. P to Q Kt 3rd	K R to B sq	The young player should note here how the master gains time. The exchanges that follow are already determined, but the Black King is one square nearer the scene of action.	
21. P takes P	Q takes P	45. K to Q 2nd	B takes P
22. Kt to K 2nd	P to R 4th	46. B takes B	R takes B
23. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to R 5th	47. K takes P	R to Kt 4th (ch)
The Pawn sacrificed here is soon recovered, and meanwhile the attack is maintained.		48. K takes P	
24. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	He cannot save the Pawn by 48. K to K 2nd, for Black, in that case, plays R to Q B 5th, and brings up his King, when winning is a question of time only.	
25. P takes Kt	B to Q sq	48. R takes P	
26. Castles		At this point that "tocsin of the soul," the dinner bell was sounded by the director of play, or, as the competitors call him, the "D.P." On the resumption of play, at seven o'clock, the game was continued:—	
49. R to K Kt sq	R to K 6th	53. R to Kt 2nd	K to K 4th
50. K to Q 2nd	R takes P	54. R to Kt sq	P to B 4th
51. K to Q 3rd	R to K B 5th	55. R to Q R sq	
52. K to K 3rd	K to B 3rd	It was at this point that Herr Steinitz claimed to have the fifty-move law set in force against Dr. Zukertort. The game, it may be conceded, is not easily won; but, in the hands of a master, it certainly is. Anyhow, the claim was rejected by the members of the playing committee present, and the game was continued for thirty-five more moves, when Steinitz resigned, in view of a forced mate in four. The applause of a crowded room that followed the final stroke was significant of much more than the victory of a popular favourite.	

Of the other games played on Thursday, that between Mackenzie and Tschigorin was the most stoutly contested. The American champion had a winning superiority before the adjournment, but it vanished before the careful play of the Russian, to whom Mackenzie resigned after about eight hours' play. Noa played the French defence against Winawer and scored an uneventful game. Bird defeated Mortimer's Bishop's gambit, and the remaining parties were drawn. There were three draws on Friday—Winawer v. Zukertort, Mackenzie v. Rosenthal, and Blackburne v. Noa—and the decisive games presented no features of interest, all being brought to a conclusion before the dinner hour. The score on both days was as follows:—

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FRIDAY.

Six drawn games were brought to a decisive result on Saturday. Rosenthal and Englisch, drawing for the third time, scored half a point each, and thus completed the score of the first series of matches. Mackenzie defeated the Bird's Sicilian defence rather easily in about three hours, terminating the game by winning the adverse Queen. Blackburne, not to be outdone by Zukertort's novelty, 1. Kt to K B 3rd, opened with 1. Kt to Q B 3rd against Noa, and secured a better game in the opening than his eccentricity deserved. He won, however; so the novelty served its purpose. The event of the day was the struggle between Winawer and Zukertort, which, adjourned at five o'clock and renewed at seven, finally terminated in a victory for Zukertort on the seventy-ninth move. The game was a fine example of the style of both players, and the ending, from the fiftieth move, forms a most instructive lesson on the manoeuvring of minor pieces and pawns. We shall give it next week. The score of the day is as follows:—

Zukertort ...	1	Winawer ...	0	Tschigorin ...	1	Sellman ...	0
Mackenzie ...	1	Bird ...	0	Blackburne ...	1	Noa ...	0
Steinitz ...	1	Mortimer ...	0	Rosenthal ...	0½	Englisch ...	0½

Zukertort's succession of conquests culminated on Monday with a victory over Blackburne, bringing his score up to 21 out of a possible 22, and thus securing the first prize, £300. The greatest interest was manifested in this contest, and the game was watched in its progress, from beginning to end, by a large assemblage of visitors, among them being Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., president of the Leeds Chess Club. Zukertort adopted the Queen's Pawn opening, Blackburne replying with 1. P to K 3rd. The forces on the Queen's side of the board were rapidly developed by both, Blackburne, however, playing with a caution that appeared to the onlooker dangerously akin to timidity. On the 22nd move he committed himself to an attack which failed in its object (the winning of an advanced pawn), and from that point to the end struggled with an inferior position against the masterly skill of Dr. Zukertort. Blackburne resigned on the 41st move, and with the manly

feeling which always distinguishes him, was the first to congratulate his adversary on thus attaining the "round and top" of sovereignty in the chess world.

ZUKERTORT.	BLACKBURNE.	ZUKERTORT.	BLACKBURNE.
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	22. Kt to K 5th	P to K B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	23. P to B 6th	P to B 2nd
3. P to K 3rd	P to Q 4th	24. Q to Q 2nd	P takes Kt
4. B to Q 3rd	B to K 2nd	25. Q takes Kt	P to B sq
5. Castles	Castles	26. B takes P	Q takes B
6. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q B 4th	27. B takes Kt	Q to B sq
7. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to B 3rd	28. P to B 7th	P to K 4th
8. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P takes P	29. Q takes R P	P to K 5th
9. P takes P	P to Q Kt 3rd	30. R to B 5th	R (B 2nd) to B sq
10. P to Q B 4th	B to R 3rd	31. R to Kt 5th	Q to Q 2nd
11. R to K sq	Q R to B sq	32. R to Kt 6th	R takes R
12. Q R to Q B sq	Kt to Q R 4th	33. R takes R	Q takes Q
13. Kt to K 5th	B to Kt 5th	34. Q to R 4th	R to Q B sq
14. P to B 5th	B takes Kt	35. P takes Q	P takes P
15. Kt takes B	B takes Kt	36. P takes P	K to B 2nd
16. Q takes B	Kt to K 5th	37. K to B 2nd	K to B 3rd
17. Q to K 3rd	R to K sq	38. K to K 3rd	P to Kt 3rd
18. P to B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	39. K takes P	K to Q 2nd
19. R to Q B 2nd	Kt P to Q 2nd	40. R to B 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
20. K R to Q B sq	Kt P takes P	41. K to Q 5th.	Black resigned, and White wins the First Prize.
21. P takes P	Kt to Kt sq		

The other games played on this day attracted little attention. All save two were concluded before the dinner hour, and all resulted decisively, save the prolonged struggle between Rosenthal and Steinitz, which was drawn.

The following is Monday's score:—

Zukertort ...	1	Blackburne ...	0	Mackenzie ...	1	Mortimer ...	0
Bird ...	1	Tschigorin ...	0	Noa ...	1	Sellman ...	0
Englisch ...	1	Winawer ...	0	Rosenthal ...	dr	Steinitz ...	dr
Mason ...	1	Skipworth ...	0				

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 20, 1875), with a codicil (dated Aug. 2, 1879), of the Right Hon. John Wilson, Baron Castletown, of Upper Ossory, late of Lisduff and Granstown Manor, Queen's County, who died on Jan. 22 last, at No. 32, Hertford-street, Mayfair, was proved on the 17th ult. by the Right Hon. Augusta Mary, Dowager Baroness Castletown, the widow, and Thomas Tower, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £37,000. The testator settles all the freehold property to which he succeeded under the will of the Earl of Upper Ossory, subject to his wife's jointure and the various charges thereon made in favour of his daughters, upon his son and successor, Bernard Edward Barnaby; and the residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his wife.

The will (dated June 8, 1876), with three codicils (dated March 8, 1877; June 11, 1879; and Nov. 20, 1880), of Sir George Richard Philips, Bart., J.P., D.L., late of Weston House, Warwickshire, and of No. 22, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, who died on Feb. 22 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by the Earl of Camperdown, the grandson, Henry Charlewood, and Robert Needham Philips, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £260,000. The testator leaves his house, No. 28, Hill-street, and £5000 to his grandson, the Hon. George Philips Alexander Haldane Duncan; £15,000, upon trust, for his daughter, Lady Carew, for life, and at her death for her children, as she shall appoint, in addition to the sum settled on her at her marriage; £5000 each, upon trust, for his grandson, Lord Berriedale, and his granddaughter, Lady Fanny Georgiana Elizabeth Sinclair; £5000, his house, 22, Hill-street, with the furniture, plate, pictures, and effects, and the furniture, plate, effects (except the pictures), and live and dead stock at Weston House, to his daughter, Juliana Cavendish, Countess of Camperdown; and there are legacies to his executors, the indoor household servants who have been five years in his service at his death, and others. All his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold property in the counties of Warwick, Worcester, Gloucester, and Oxford, and the pictures at Weston House, are to be held upon the trusts of the settlement made on the marriage of his daughter, the Countess of Camperdown. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his grandson, the Earl of Camperdown. The deceased was M.P. for Steyning from 1820 to 1832, for Kidderminster from 1835 to 1837, and for Poole from 1837 to 1852.

The will (dated in August, 1882) of Mr. Frederick Grelton, late of Bladon House, Winhill, Derbyshire, who died on Nov. 15 last at No. 22, Thurloe-square, South Kensington, was proved at the Derby district registry on April 26 by George Greaves and Richard William Abbotts, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £412,000. The testator leaves to Fanny Lucy Radmal £6000 per annum for life; to his man-servant, William Pawsey, if in his service at his decease, £75 per annum for life; and the residue of his estate and effects to his sisters, Frances and Clara Grelton.

The will (dated April 27, 1881) of Mr. Edward Fordham Flower, J.P., formerly of Stratford-on-Avon, but late of No. 35, Hyde Park-gardens, who died on March 26 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by Charles Edward Flower, William Henry Flower, and Edgar Flower, three of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £51,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Celina Flower, his residence, with the furniture and effects and the cash at his banker's; and all the residue of his property is to be held upon trust for her for life. At his wife's death he leaves his brewhouses, malthouses, and other premises at Stratford-on-Avon, subject to the payment of £50 per annum to each of his granddaughters for their respective lives, to his sons Charles Edward and Edgar; £20,000 to his son William Henry; and the ultimate residue between his said three sons.

The will (dated Dec. 22, 1875), with seven codicils, of Mr. Edward Cooper, late of Great Oakley, Essex, who died on March 28 last, has been proved by Edward Cooper, the son, and Amis Hempson, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £25,000. The testator makes provision for his daughters, Sarah, Emily, and Elizabeth; and there are legacies to his grandchildren and others. The residue of his property, real and personal, he gives to his son Edward.

The will (dated Dec. 21, 1881) of Mr. Archibald Berdmore Brine Buchanan, late of Brisbane, Queensland, merchant, formerly a member of the Colonial Assembly and of the Council, who died on March 30 last at Rome, was proved on the 3rd ult. by John George Hamay Wilson, one of the executors, the personal estate within the jurisdiction of the English Court exceeding £7000. There are considerable bequests to his sister, step-mother, half-sister, and to Mr. Wilson; and also large contingent gifts to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton; the Royal Caledonian Asylum, the British Home for Incurables, the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, the Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh; the Industrial Schools, Park-row, Bristol; the Ladies' Sanitary Association, Berners-street; the Society for the Employment of Women, Berners-street; the United Law Clerks' Society, the Royal Medical Benevolent College, Epsom; St. George's Hospital, the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, the Infirmary for Women and Children, Waterloo-road; and the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road; and some other legacies. The residue of his property the testator leaves to Mr. Wilson.

Professor Max Müller sends to the *Times* a long circular issued by Professor Noire respecting a proposal to erect a national monument to Schopenhauer in Frankfurt.

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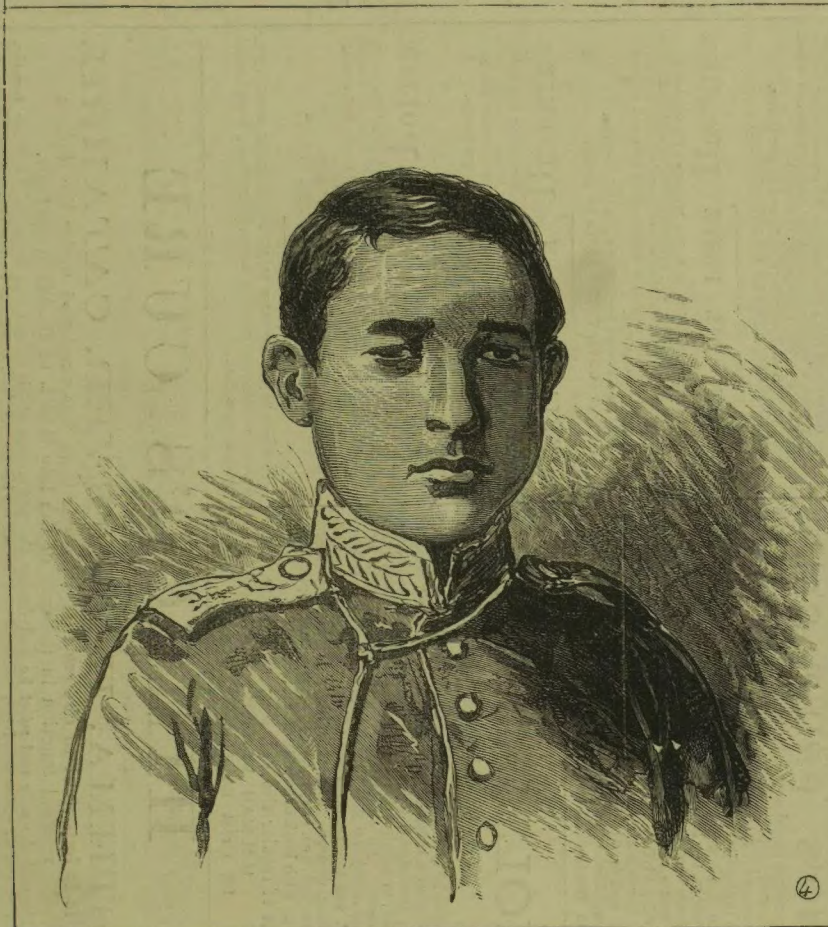
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